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THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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VOL. 42. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1908. NO. 25.

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting, Borough Council, Emporium, Aug. 3, 1908.

Present: Messrs. White, Goodnough Hamilton, Norris, Freindel, Mumford and Cummings. Absent: Messrs. Rishell and Marshall.

Minutes of last regular and adjourned meetings read and approved.

Message from Burgess was read in which resolution of July 6th by Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Norris, that ditch in front of Mr. Norris' property on Chestnut street be repaired by Borough was vetoed.

Moved by Mr. Goodnough, seconded by Mr. Mumford, that resolution of July 6th be passed, notwithstanding veto of Burgess. A vote was taken and the councilmen voted as follows: Ayes: Messrs. Goodnough, Cummings, Norris, Hamilton and Mumford—5. Nays: Freindel and White—2. Motion declared lost.

The committee was continued until next regular meeting of council.

Moved by Mr. Norris, seconded by Mr. Cummings, that Allegheny avenue and Fifth street be filled with cinder or other suitable material, in front of the property of Mrs. E. B. Ness. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Mumford, the Borough Council claim of Mr. Bellows for damages sustained on Fourth street at crossing in front of Mr. Auchu's and Mr. Rentz's properties for $25.00. The Boro ugh also to pay Mr. Bellows' doctor bill amounting to $5. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Mumford, seconded by Mr. Goodnough, that matter of street repairs and crossing at Mr. Downey's be referred to street committee. Carried.

Moved by Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Cummings, that all bills as read with exception of Emporium Water Company, be paid as follows.

Emporium Concrete Co., crossings	$78 80
Chas. Auchu, lacing belt	1 50
John Welsh, work on streets	18 75
James Murray, work on street	21 54
Tony Sigfried, work on streets, team	3 60
Owen Dunlavey, work on streets, team	3 60
R. Fountain, hauling plank	25
Robt. Clark, hauling plank etc	3 20
Robt Clark, hauling hose cart	3 00
St. Marys Gas Co., gas for July 1908	17 70
E. D. White, paid freight bills	1 46
Stephens & Saunders Plug Co., invoice	5 24
Robertson Electric Co., invoice	10 40
Cameron Press printing ordinanoe No.52	15 50
Leet & Co., invoice	4 05
E. D. Baxter, refund for electric light	4 44

Burgess' and Treasurer's reports read and ordered filed, amounts as follows: Total receipts for July $96.20; expenditures $2,044.90, balance on hand July 31st, $210.16.

On motion Council then adjourned.

R. C. MOORE, Sec'y.

Big Fortune in Sunken Logs.

When the old boom between DuBois town and Nippona park, in the West Branch, is demolished at the end of the present season, a fortune amounting to an estimated equivalent of a million dollars, may come to the state. Within limits of 10 miles of cribs, millions upon millions of feet of pine, oak and hemlock timber, lie imbedded in the sand and mud of the river bottom—the accumulation of nearly half a century's derelict sticks. Who is to have claim to this has become a question of interest and of riches to be had.

The Pennsylvania forest of Clearfield, Clinton, Cameron and Potter counties yielded pine trees as fine as ever cut anywhere, and a hundred of them if they be found lodged in the river bed would pay for the dredging of the entire boom space. In Cameron county some time ago the Central lumber company got $600 worth of lumber out of a single pine tree; at this rate the old boom promises a golden yield.

But the very interesting question is to whom does this sunken lumber belong? At no time have the logs been the property of the Susquehanna Boom company whose corporate functions are to catch, hold and deliver to their rightful owner all floating logs, levying thereon for a certain salvage. Some of these old logs when they have been raised, will have on them the mill marks of firms and individuals that have long since gone to their reward. and the contention is made that the profit from these must revert to the state.

If the work of recovering the sunken logs is once begun the probability is that there will be a keen lookout for sticks bearing the marks of owners who hope to reap a late day harvest from the long lost derelicts.—Ex.

A Good Farmer.

Alex McAuley, the scccessful manager of the upper Josiah Howard farm, Rich Valley, transacted business in Emporium last Monday, and the PRESS office was honored by a business call. He is making an excellent property out of this farm, which is located near the Peasley farm.

One Hundreth Birthday.

Mr. L. H. Cawley, of Sizerville, told us on Saturday that he expected to be present at the 100th anniversary of his aunt's birthday, Mrs. Charity Stevens, at New Oxford, Mich., at which were expected about five hundred guests. This remarkable woman honored the PRESS columns some months ago.

Old School-Mate Friends.

Prof. Alfred H. High, of the Philadelphia Boys High School was in Emporium over Sunday, guest of his old school-mate friend, Fred Arn Johnson. one of our rising young attorneys. Of course the meeting of old friends was an enjoyable one. The Prof. was en route for Ohio to visit friends.

Ice Cream Social.

There will be an Ice Cream Social at the residence of Randolph Lockwood's, Rich Valley, Saturday evening, Aug. 8th, for the benefit of the local pastor. The public are cordially invited. Good roads, pleasant drive and an enjoyable evening assured

Sheatz Broke Records to Pay Off Schools

Over $4,000,000 Paid Out By Treasurer As Fast As Asked.

JULY PAYMEMTS NEARLY $5,000,000

Tremendous Business Done at State Treasury During July.

Harrisburg Telegraph.

State Treasurer John O. Sheatz has broken all records for the payment of the state school appropriation, the total disbursements for this object alone in the sixty days between June 1 and August 1 aggregating the magnificent total of $4,069,141.78, or $1,670,723 more than paid in the same period last year.

According to the statement of business at the Treasury for the month just closed, the receipts of the Treasury were $3,152,541.45 and the payments $4,955,819.90, over half of which went for school purposes. The general balance in the Treasury at the close of July business was $11,943,796.04, of which $9,426,525.35 was in the general fund and $2,517,270.69 was in the sinking fund. Of the balances $523,000 is held by the Allegheny National Bank which closed.

The payment of school money is considered to be notable on Capitol Hill, as it goes far beyond any record ever made in the preceding adminisiration. In addition there was drawn warrants for over $500,000 more by the Department of Public Instruction which did not reach the Treasury in July. Mr. Sheatz stood ready to cash them. In all 1,811 of the 2,580 districts were paid.

Improvements by Property Owners.

Emporium property owners continue to improve their property in a very substantial manner.

Mr. J. Pitt Felt is adding a fine concrete porch to his beautiful residence on North Broad street; when completed will add greatly to the appearance of his home in connection with other improvements he is making.

Dr. H. S. Falk is having a concrete walk laid in front of his Fourth street home, which will be a great improvement and highly appreciated by our people.

New concrete walks have been laid and other improvements made by A. H. Panting on his Fifth street property and AugustExtrom, on Sixth street has also planned a fifty foot concrete walk.

R. Seger continues to improve the appearance of his property at the junction of Fourth street and Allegheny avenue. The tenement flat on Fourth street is nearing completion.

Johnson & McNarney have brightened up their law office on Broad street by putting on a fresh coat of paint.

The remodeling of the St. Charles hotel in the East End, adds greatly to the appearance of that part of town and shows what can be done to beautify that section if the property owners would only be up and doing.

The store and residence of Mrs Ida Overhiser on Fourth street is resplendent in a fresh coat of paint and looks very neat

Mrs. M. A. Rockwell has recently added a fresh coat of paint to her stores on Fourth street and residences on Cherry street which makes them look cheery.

South Broad street is coming to the the front very fast as far as improvements are concerned, new concrete walks have been laid by Messrs. John and Thomas Cummings, Mrs. Marga-Creighton, the Cavanaugh and Haley estates the Iron Co., Jos. Kinsler and Mrs. Condon; also the grocery store of Mr. Kinsler is undergoing a great change by being raised and a cellar being added, a new walk will also be placed in froont of the store.

The Housler property on Maple street is being improved by the addition of a new walk and other improvements.

Let the good work go on; let other property owners follow the example of others and do likewise.

Knife Lost.

A silver handled knife containing two blades lost between Sizerville and Emporium. Finder will please return the same to W. H. Howard, Emporium, Pa.

For Sale.

A sixteen inch water motor fan; used only six weeks; for sale cheap. Apply to Ed. Blinzler, Emporium, Pa. 24-tf

No Nebraska for Us.

On June 4 last the inhabitants of Buffalo County, Nebraska, and particularly of the town of Kearney, were besieged by no ler ban seven tornadoes.

That a number of houses should have been wholly and in part destroyed is naturally to be expected of any cyclone that is at all violent. But that it should pick up a caster from a table, twist off the handle and drive the spindle through the branch of a walnut tree is surely no common occurrence. Mr. Bricker assures us that before the storm the caster found a place on the table of Mr. G. F. Franks, that it was intact with the bottles in their intended positions; yet after the tornado the base was found in a walnut tree limb. The wind had unscrewed the top and taken off the turntable. One of the bottles was found with twigs densely packed into its neck, without a leaf stripped. The bottle, however, was broken.

Base Ball.

The much talked of game of ball between the Old Stars and the regular Emporium team was pulled off last Friday and up until the fourth inning, the game was very evenly played. In this inning the Old Stars commenced to weaken and the younger blood continued to gain until at the end of the ninth inning the score stood 11 to 1 in favor of the regular team. The Old Stars were outclassed in this game in every particular. Overturf pitched for the regular team, and certainly put up a neat game. Hemphill pitched for the Old Stars, and the number of runs scored against him is no fault of his.

Last Saturday the Emporium team was defeated by the Ridgway boys at Keystone Park, 11 to 9. The boys played a snappy game throughout. The features of the game were a one hand catch by Burhans and a neat double play by Overturf and Farrel, and the exceptional good work of Farrel at first base. The Ridgway boys had thirteen hits, the fast work by our boys robbed them of several more, which ordinarily would have been counted safe.

The First Campaign Poet.

Campaign poets are beginning to pipe their lays. If all shall sound as clear a note as J. W. Foley, they will be warmly welcomed by the newspaper mending public, which includes everybody nowadays. Mr. Foley in the New York Times, which may be described as "Taft Democratic," cleverly pictures the attitude of the prosperous farmer, prosperous under Republican policies, toward Mr. Bryan's appeal for subscriptions to combat "predatory wealth." First we have the graphic description of the farmer's solvency:

Crank up the auto, Jonathan; put in more gasoline;
We'll take a spin about the fields, where things look fresh and green;
Call up the town by telephone and order those repairs;
Go bring me in my Daily Times—I'll just see how my shares
Are selling now; tell Ben to get right out there in the corn--
That cultivator makes it jump, as sure as you are born.
And bring my check book, Jonathan; the times are growing ill.
Since predatory wealth's afoot—I'll send a check to Bill.

A second stanza tells of the comfortable circumstances of the worthy farmer's children, while the third brings us to the climax, with the farmer's keen realization of which side his bread is buttered:

Oh, I've had some hard times, I know; some short crops and some long;
But I saved some when things went right to use when things went wrong;
Tell Ben to start that engine up, we'd better grind some feed;
And put the gang plow in the field to fallow it for seed:
It's lonesome without mother here, but she's a right to go
Up in the mountains when it's hot as any one I know,
We've got the money for it, too, and times are not so ill;
On second thought I'll send the check down to the other Bill!

This little poem as a campaign document is worth columns of ponderous prose. The fictitious incident thus related will be repeated in real life thousands of times. Bryan appeals to the discontented. And the contented and prosperous farmers will vote for "the other Bill."--Pittsburg Times.

DEATH S DOINGS

W. S. STERNER, SR.

W. S. Sterner, Sr., died at his residence in Philadelphia last Saturday. Deceased was an uncle of W. S. Sterner, Jr., of this place and only brother of of his father. He was a member of Reno Post, No. 64, G. A. R., of Williamsport, Pa., and a delegation from that Post attended the funeral, which was held at Philadelphia Wednesday morning.

Church Notice.

Sunday Aug. 9, 1908, an all-day service will be held at Howard Siding, beginning with a love-feast at 10 a. m.; Sunday school at 1:30 p. m., and preaching by Rev. J F. Anderson, of Emporium, at 3:00 p. m. The public is cordially invited. Come and bring your lunch with you and stay all day.

W. H. ALLEN, Pastor.

Sixth Street May be Paved.

A number of Sixth street property owners are expressing themselves in favor of paving that beautiful street. Why not?

Bargain.

For sale—One White Sewing Machine with attachments, etc. In good condition. $10.00. Call at this office for further particulars.

Old Soldiers Read.

DEAR FRIEND MULLIN:—The Confederate soldiers, who participated in the battle of Dry Creek, will hold a reunion on the battle field, Aug. 29th. It is their desire to have all the surviving Union Soldiers, who engaged in this battle, as well as other Union Soldiers, to come and participate in this reunion.

The old soldier is getting old indeed, and within a short time they will be with us only in history and affectionate memories. For this reason the promoters of this re-union believe this will be the only one on this battle field, in which the old soldier will be able to attend. It is a fitting tribute to the occasion for the old soldiers, of both sides, to meet in love, joy and peace on this spot, where as young men they engaged, brethren and against brethren, in the deadly conflict of Civil War This will be the last grand rally.

The Committe of arrangements have requested me to hunt up the Union Soldiers of this battle and get them in communication with the Committee.

The famous White Sulphur Summer resort is on the edge of the battle field and will be in full blast at the time of the reunion. The "Grand Hotel" of the resort, as well as a nmber of other hotels in the village, will provide ample accomodations for all classes of people. If you know of any information that will put me in touch with the Union soldiers who participated in the battle of Dry Creek, W. Va, under General Averills, I will be pleased to have it.

Yours very truly,

GEO. W. HUNTLEY, JR.

July 22d, 1908.

Northern Central Sued for $6,000.

Through her attorneys, Don M. Larrabee and N. M. Edwards, Esqs, Sarah J. Kleese has brought suit against the Northern Central Railway Company, for the death of her husband, William Kleese, asking for $6,000 damages.

In the statement filed on Monday in the Prothonotary's office, it is alleged that on or about September 26, 1907, Kleese was hauling wood with a horse and wagon, from a sawmill near the railroad, between Haleeka and Powys, to his home, about a mile distant from the mill, the railway being between the mill and his home; that it was necessary to cross the tracks in the hauling of the wood, the crossing, known as "Waltz' Crossing," being near the mill, and kept and maintained by the railway company and being a much traveled road for forty years or more.

While Kleese was crossing the tracks, it is alleged, an engine and train, southward, "without warning" struck and fatally injured him and he died in a few minutes. It is further alleged in the statement that there is an obstructed view of south-bound trains, and that no warning whistle was sounded or notice of the train's approach given.

The horse was also killed at the same time that Kleese met his death.—Williamsport Bulletin.

Large Outing Party.

A number of Olean ladies have leased the "Hineman" Cottage, situated in the woods, near Crosby. They have invited a number of Emporium ladies to join them next Thursday for a week. Those invited from this section are: Mesdames J. D. Logan, S. E. Felt, G. S. Allen. F. G. Judd, J. P. McNarney, C. J. Goodnough, W. E. Jackson. T. F. Moore, I. K. Hockley, Geo. Metzger, Jr., Lizzie Hinkle, H. S. Lloyd, Chas. Seger, R. C. Dodson; C. W. Shaffer, W. S. Walker and Laura Erhard, Austin. The following Olean ladies are at the head of the "outing:" Mesdames J. S. Douglas, W. Tough, J. H. Havens, J. H. Swain, J. M. Card.

Eye Specialist.

Prof. W. H. Budine, the well known Eye Specialist, of Binghamton, N. Y., will be at R. H. Hirsch's jewelry store, Emporium, Pa., Aug. 15th. If you can't see well or have headache don't fail to call and see Prof. Budine, as he guarantees to cure all such cases. Lenses ground and fitted in old frames. Eyes tested and examined free. All work guaranteed.

Pic-Nic on Saturday.

M. E. Sunday School pic-nic at the Keystone Park, on Saturday of this week. Children and baskets at the Church and Reading Room by nine o'clock a. m., will be taken to the park in carriages.

A first-class training school is also an excellent fitting school for life. The Lock Haven State Normal School meets those requirements, and its large patronage is the best proof of this fact. It has a fine faculty made up of graduates of the best training schools and colleges in the United States and foreign countries. The expenses are moderate and the home influences are particularly attractive. Its location is unsurpassed in this state and its reputation equals the best anywhere. Address the Principal for illustrated catalogue.

Pleasant Caller.

Mr. S. C. Ormsbee, of Syracuse, Secretary of Emporium Telephone Co., was a pleasant PRESS office visitor on Tuesday, having visited Emporium to be present at the annual election. Mr. O., is a pleasant gentleman and is well up in telephone work, having a larg field to look after. He hopes the company may see its way clear to add improvements and better service to Emporium division.

Hackenberg Agency.

FOR RENT—A good house with al modern improvements.

FOR SALE—A good second hand McCormick Mower and Reaper. Very good bargain and cheap. Call on

18tf WM. HACKENBERG

Body One Year In the Morgue

Remains of Chas. Drangle, Embalmed One Year Ago, Baffles Skill of Egyptians

Chas. Drangle, who Sept. 27th, 1907, fell from a supply wagon, near Emporium, breaking his neck, being dead when found. From papers found on his person it was learned that his former home was in Stockholm, Sweden. His remains were taken to Geo. J. LaBar's undertaking establishment, when Chas. W. Rishell, the undertaker and embalmer prepared the body for burial. Correspondence was opened with the relatives through the Swedish Counsel at Philadelphia, when it was learned that Drangle was connected with one of the most prominent families of Sweden. No final arrangements having been made Drangle's remains were held pending final instructions. The body may yet be shipped to Sweden.

This case has excited a great number of expert embalmers in all sections of tha country and hundreds have called at Uudertaker LaBar's morgue to view the remains. Embalmer Rishell's secret has puzzled the "frat" how he he could keep the body in such excellent condition, when they were informed that not a drop of blood was drawn from the body and no disemboweling performed. All who have called to examine this wonderful case agree that Embalmer Riishell has put the Egyptian mummy preservers clear in the shade.

Drangle was one of those big hearted fellows, as most woodsmen are, and when he had a good "stake," as he often had, his money went mostly for the entertainment of his friends. His gererosity was his "doing" finally. He had resided in Cameron and Elk counties about twenty-five years.

New Military Company.

"The new Military Company, organized last week, had its first drill last evening, and has every indication of being a credit to the town. There are now forty-two members enlisted, and it is hoped to bring the membership to sixty, if possible. The Company is independent of all organizations, but is drilling under the United States Army tactics and the Pennsylvania National Guards' regulations.

The Rector of the Episcopal Church very kindly offered the use of the Parish House as a drill room, until such time as other arrangements could be made. The boys would like to use the Opera House, but as the organization is self-supporting, it is desired to keep the expense as low as possible, and the above offer was thoroughly appreciated.

The Company will drill every Wednesday evening, falling in at 7:30."

The Lock Haven State Normal School sent out a large class of young men and women at its last commencement. Their excellent training thoroughly eqipped them for the positions of teachers and it is gratifying to know that they were all fortunate in securing schools. Its patronage during the year just closed greatly exceeded any previous years. Address the Principal for illustrated catalogue.

Hay Ride.

Last Monday evening the members of the Y. P. S. of C. E., of the Baptist Church, enjoyed a most delightful hay ride to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leadbetter, at Rich Valley. The crowd, very quietly, took possession of the house and played games until a late honr, when refreshments were served by Mrs. Leadbetter and assistants. With much merry making the Society turneh homeward and with "Duckie and Pat" arrived safe and secure, not afraid to come home in the dark.

ONE OF THE CROWD.

$10,000 Double Residence.

Mrs. E. M. Hurteau has let the contract to W. H. Cramer for the erection of a double residence on her West Fourth street corner lot, estimated to cost about nine or ten thousand dollars. Mr. Cramer has commenced the cellar excavation. The location is an admirable one for a good house. Now is the time to build, while lumber is cheaper than it has been for many years.

Bottle Explodes.

Miss Mary McGrain, who makes her home with the Misses Gould, on Sixth street, met with a painful accident on Tuesday afternoon. Just as she lifted the lid of the refrigerator a bottle of Sizerville water exploded, cutting her right hand severely. Dr. DeLong was promptly called and dressed the injury. If ye editor wants any Sizerville water he has to go to the cellar himself after it.

Notable Visitors.

Hon. Thos. A. Morrison, Superior Court Judge, Hon. Sam'l E. Bell, Prothonotary of McKean county, Geo. M. Morrison, adopted son of Judge Morrison, with Herbert T. Martin, of Buffalo, as Chauffeur, visited in town this morning. They are stopping at Sizerville Springs, testing the water for rheumatism—Geo. M. Morrison having a severe case of rheumatism.

Dance Saturday night, Aug. 8th, 1908, at Opera House. Tickets 50c per couple. Good music.

Williamsport Commercial College.

Fall term begins September first. Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Preparatory school. Trial lessons free. 150 calls received for office help last year. Write for catalogue.

25-2t. F. F. HEALEY, Proprietor.

THE WEATHER.
FRIDAY Fair.
SATURDAY Fair.
SUNDAY Showers.

ASSETS

First National Bank,

EMPORIUM, PA.

At the close of business August 6, 1908,

$764,513.60

YOUR BANK ACCOUNT.

Take pride in your bank account. Deposit your earnings regularly and pay your bills by checks.

By so doing you will have a record of all your transactions, both of money received and money paid out.

INTEREST PAID ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

DR. LEON REX FELT,
DENTIST.
Rockwell Block, Emporium, Pa.

DR. H. W. MITCHELL,
DENTIST,
(Successor to Dr. A. B. Mead.)
Office over A. F. Vogt's Shoe Store,
Emporium, Pa 12y

Business Change.

E. A. Gerg, of St. Marys, on July 27th, purchased Mr. S. J. Hauber's interest in the wagon and blacksmith business, Mr. Hauber retaining the real estate. Mr. Hauber will spend several months at Denver, Col., for the benefit of his health, which is none too good. We hope he will return to Emporium, for we always considered him one of our best citizens and a hard working gentleman.

Mr. Gerg comes to Emporium highly recommended as a mechanic and will no doubt maintain the high standard of work turned out by the old firm.

New York and Pennsylvania Telephone Company.

The Emporium Telephone Co., a branch of the New York and Pennsylvania Telephone and Telegraph Co., met at the law offices of Green & Felt Tuesday evening for the election of officers for the ensuing year. This company operates lines that cover southern New York and northern Pennsylvania, having upwards of 36,000 phones in all cities and towns where the Bell 'phone is used. Have over 2,000,000 miles of wire.

The following officers and directors were elected, Tuesday evening, for Emporium Telephone Co.: President, Frank P. Strayer; Vice President, W. J. Garvey; Secretary, S. C. Ormsbee; Treasurer, T. B. Lloyd; Manager, Geo. Metzger, Jr.; Auditor, J. B. Williams. A board of directors was elected composed of Dr. S. S. Smith, J. Pitt Felt and the above officers.

Painters, Attention!

The Shippen School Board at their next meeting, Aug. 8th, 1908, will let the contract to paint about 15 school houses, throughout the township, one and two coats, plain white. The board to furnish paint. Will let by square yard. Would like to have bids from experienced painters.

24-2t. FRED. K. ZIMMER, Sec'y

For Sale.

I have a quantity of second-hand Windows, Doors, Large Store Sash, etc., that I will sell at a bargain. All are in good shape. I also desire to sell one or more good lots, Junction of Allegany Avenue and Fourth street; suitable for residence or business.

24-3t. R. SEGER.

Wanted.

Good girl for general house work. Apply to Mrs. Robt. K. Mickey, Sixth street. 24-tf.

For Sale.

A good barber outfit for sale cheap. Also some pigs four weeks old.

ROB'T GRAHAM,
24-2t. Cameron, Pa.

Pony and Colt for Sale.

Saddle pony and year old colt for sale. Reasonable figure. Inquire, R. K. Mickey, Novelty Incandescent Lamp Company, Emporium, Pa. 24-5

SIZERVILLE.

The heavy fall of rain gladdened the hearts of the farmers and improves the gardens.

Sportsman Sprague arrived Tuesday evening with rod and gun prepared for the opening of the hunting season, of which he is an adept.

R. R. Agent Prosser is getting to the front as an artist. With his dew camera he produces views and post cards which are eagerly sought by the Sanitarium guests. His work in this way is being displayed over a large area of country.

Judge Morrison and Recorder Bell and party autoed in on Monday for a week's testing the waters for rheumatism and other complaints. They consider our springs just as beneficial as if they had journeyed to Mt. Clemens, or some other watering place.

Hon. F. D. Councilman autoed in from a trip through western and Southern N. Y. He has a business project in view connected with the spring.

Many devoted patrons of the Chicago Mail Order house are wondering if there will be any reflection on them for buying their supplies from such houses recently indictded for fraduently using the mails to carry on their business. Dealers here at home would fare slim if they fell into the hands of the law as above mentioned firms.

Chas. Weller returned home from Bradford, Monday evening, having been in attendance at his son-in-law's funeral, Hon. Geo. C. Fagnan. Chas. reports it the largest funeral ever held in that city. The last sad rites being performed by Trinity Commandery, K. T., he being an honored member.

X. Y. Z.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year, over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Wings Like a Dove.

Man long since ceased sighing for wings like a dove, that he might fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, and began practical experimentation in imitating nature's handiwork. Overcoming the law of gravitation was least difficult. The problem of propulsion was easily solved. The problem of adequate control and reliable power of direction has been the challenge to the aviators. Even that is being successfully met, and the day of the airship is at hand. The announcement that Count Zeppelin has sustained flight for two hours, during which his airship was manipulated in the most complicated maneuvers, indicates that the reward of success has come to his persistent effort and expenditure. From possibility to practicability may be but a step, remarks the Boston Herald. Inventive genius which has made the impossible possible will not hesitate at the task of rendering it practical and usable.

The removal of the half-nude statue of Washington from the plaza in front of the national capitol building is an encouragement to others who are tortured by statues representing the dark ages of art in America. It is evidently not impossible to secure the elmination of public statues which time and the maturing taste of the people finally condemn. If, says the Springfield Republican, a competent art commission could be empowered to pass upon the curious assortment of statues now raised in public places throughout the United States, including Washington itself, the slaughter would be terrific.

The decision of the British admiralty court that the cruiser Gladiator was alone to blame for the collision with the American liner St. Paul off the Isle of Wight during a snowstorm last April is a complete exoneration of the officers and crew of the American ship. There had been intimations that the testimony would be the basis for such a finding, but the formal verdict is conclusive and gratifying. The affair, resulting in the loss of over a score of lives, was most lamentable, but the decision of the court shows that American seamanship was in no wise at fault.

What will the women say to the assertion recently made by John Burns, president of the British local government board, that the "servant problem" arises not so much from the scarcity of good servants, as from the incompetency of present-day mistresses to manage their help? Whether his charge is true or not, a girl without training for the work will find it as difficult to run her house and direct her servants as her husband would find if he tried to direct a business without first learning how.

Louis Honore Frechette, who died recently, was the unofficial poet laureate of Canada. He wrote in French, and his work has crowned by the French Academy. Longfellow hailed him as the "pathfinder of a new land of song." As a poet he was born, so to speak, in two nations. One of his poems, "Le Drapeau Anglais"—"The English Flag"—suggests his allegiance to the British flag and his affection for that other flag, the flag of France, which, as a French poet, he kissed on bended knee.

In the popular outcry against tainted money and the abuses of wealth there is often too much disregard of the vast sums which are paid to further the intrinsic interests of humanity. Such a gift as that which Mr. Phipps has just made to enable science to fight one of the worst foes of human existence, remarks the Baltimore American, ought to throw a large weight in the balance when the uses and misuses of riches are weighed in the scales.

Mr. Flagler's retirement from Standard Oil, on account of his advanced years, would seem to be pardonable, though he is not thereby wholly freed from carking cares. A man who is almost an octogenarian, and who has got several hundreds of millions of dollars on his hands, has need to be anxious lest he may die disgraced.

REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS JOIN

GREAT CROWDS THRONG CINCINNATI'S STREETS TO GREET REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.

FIREWORKS, MUSIC, RED FIRE

City Outdoes Itself in Making Jolification of Ceremonies—Visitors Throng City from Far and Near.

Cincinnati, O.—Hon. William Howard Taft on Tuesday accepted the Republican presidential nomination. His official notification combines a political jubilee for the city of Cincinnati and its environs, an historic gathering of national patry leaders.

Notification day broke with a roar of cannon from the seven hills which looked down at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning through the customary haze and smoke to discover the city in the flutter of animation, bedecked and garlanded, flags flying and banners waving, streets thronged, bands playing and a budding carnival of riotous enthusiasm in the process of going into full bloom.

The notification ceremonies at the historic old Taft mansion on Pike street were led up to and followed by minor displays in the program of the day. These ceremonies were impressive in directness and simplicity, in the appropriateness of the surroundings, in the presence of national party leaders and visiting Republicans from Ohio and the surrounding states and in the regard and pride of the neighbors and personal friends of the candidate—citizens of Cincinnati who for the first time have been honored by the selection of a presidential candidate from their number.

Hon. William H. Taft.

The name of "Taft" was on every lip and the "Taft smile" was commented on as being universally in evidence. It was half after nine o'clock when the crowds began to participate in the exercises. This early ceremony constituted a simple expression of neighborly affection. Charles P. Taft was made custodian of a huge American flag which was raised to the top of a 50-foot mast erected in the front yard of the Taft mansion—the gife of the people of Cincinnati to the Taft family with the single stipulation that it be raised whenever the candidate is in the city and lowered during his absence. The presentation was made the occasion for an invocation by Bishop David H. Moore and an address by former Congressman Jacob Bromwell and a response by Charles P. Taft. The yard and streets had been thronged with people from early morning to witness the flag raising ceremonies. "America," sung by the assemblage, selections by a band and by members of the Yale and Woodward alumni formed a part of the program. Benediction was pronounced by Rev. George A. Thayer. Meanwhile a band concert was being enjoyed by an immense crowd surrounding Government Square some blocks away and marching clubs were making practice marches entirely independent of orders or conditions under the fluttering flags in many streets.

A long line of solemn looking carriages appeared before the Hotel Sinton early in the forenoon and the members of the notification committee of the Republican national convention, augmented by the numerous members of the national committee who had come to attend the ceremonies proceeded to take their places for a processional drive to the Taft residence to partake of a notification breakfast. This little feature was devoid of all ceremony. With the hour of noon the party filed out of the old colonial front doors to the places assigned on the broad porches with their fluttering canvas covering constructed for the occaison.

Senator William Warner of Missouri, past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, chairman of the notification committee escorted Judge Taft to the substantial platform which projects out over the old stone steps leading to the entrance to the mansion.

Mr. Taft was smiling and happy from early morning. The porches and lawn were reserved for ticket holders, the street being the free-for-all field. A band stationed directly in front of the platform on the front walk kept the assembling crowd in a merry mood. Senator Warner's speech of notification was brief.

With the speech over the scene was shifted for the review of the parade. A platform with a canopy cover had been thrust through the high iron gates of the mansion out over the sidewalk. On this Judge Taft took his stand and the marchers were given their way for nearly two hours.

Marching club after marching club were here to salute, shout, wave flags, canes, hats; receive smiling acknowledgment to stir their enthusiasm afresh and then give place to other clubs from other sections.

During the parade the notification committee sat on the covered porches to admire and applaud until the end of the procession was in sight. Automobiles followed the last marching club and the committee members were taken aboard and whisked through the city into the suburbs, out to the famous Cincinnati Country Club where later upon being joined by Judge Taft they were served with an ealborate but informal luncheon.

Meanwhile in the city the end of the ceremonies were marked by the release of hundreds of tiny balloons and a considerable number of large ones. Daylight fireworks were set off in the Government Square, the bands played and the crowds continued their demonstrations.

The day's festivities were brought to an end by a night program of fireworks from the hills, surpassing any previous display. This was witnessed by the candidate, the notification committee and distinguished guests from the steamer Island Queen, which was escorted up the Ohio river by a flotilla of profusely illuminated smaller crafts. When the landing was made shortly before midnight Mr. Taft was escorted to the Taft residence.

Probably never before has the city been more profusely decorated than now. By day the streets were a mass of waving colors, while by night countless electric bulbs outlined tall buildings in vari-colored splendor and formed decorative designs of unusual beauty.

Following the suggestion of the local committee in charge of notification day arrangements the American flag was almost exclusively used in the decoration of the city and from practically every down town building the stars and stripes were fluttering throughout the day. Several of the taller "skyscrapers" of the city, rising sixteen stories and more above the sidewalk displayed a flag from every window, the effect being the most striking of any employed in the general decorative scheme. The down town streets and the thoroughfares leading to the residence of Charles P. Taft at Fourth and Pike streets early were thronged with visitors, sightseers and residents of the city anxious to witness and take part in the day's celebration.

Judge Jacob H. Bromwell, who made the presentation speech, declared that the demonstration was in no sense partisan or political.

"For the time being," he said, "we have obliterated party lines and ignore national platforms. We are here simply as citizens of Cincinnati and as friends, neighbors, admirers of William Howard Taft."

The flag was accepted by Charles P. Taft, at whose house the candidate will make his campaign headquarters during September and October.

NEGRO IS BURNED AT STAKE

Texas Mob Takes Woman's Assaulter from Sheriff—Fagots Are Heaped in Public Square.

Dallas, Tex.—Tad Smith, 18 years of age, a negro, charged with criminal assault on Miss Viola Delancey at Clinton, Hunt county, Monday afternoon, was captured by officers early Tuesday.

The young woman identified him. The prisoner was then hurried toward the Greenville jail.

Before arriving there, however, a mob of citizens overpowered the officers, took the prisoner and prepared to hang him.

This idea was given up, however, and the mob agreed to burn him at the stake. Fagots were piled up in the Public Square at Greenville, and the negro wa splaced thereon. Kerosene oil was poured on and a match applied. Smith slowly burned to death while a thousand people witnessed the execution by fire.

Independents Put Ticket in Field.

Chicago.—For president, Thomas L. Hisgen of Massachusetts. For vice president, John Temple Graves of Georgia. This is the ticket put in the field Tuesday night by the Independence party, following scenes of rioting and threatened bloodshed.

Young Man Kills Father.

Kankakee, Ill.—Andrew Haag, a prominent resident of Cullom, 18 miles southwest of Kankakee, was shot and killed by his 21-year-old son, Albert Haag, Tuesday, following a family quarrel, in which the elder Haag had driven his wife and hired girl out of the house.

Aged Banker Passes Away.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Thomas Tootle, aged 89 years, millionaire merchant and banker of St. Joseph, died here Tuesday.

John A. Van Rensselaer Released.

New York City.—John A. Van Rensselaer, who was arrested on Monday of last week for writing a threatening letter to his mother, Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, and who spent a few days in the psychopathic ward at Bellevue hospital under examination into his mental condition, was discharged Tuesday in the Tombs police court. Lawyer Waddington, representing Mrs. Van Rensselaer, appeared at the hearing and said that the prisoner's mother would be content to drop her complaint.

PRODUCTION IS INCREASING

TRADE CONTINUES TO GAIN EACH WEEK, ALTHOUGH IRREGULAR

Hopeful Feeling in the Primary Markets for Cotton Goods—New England Shoe Business Reported Quiet.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Trade reports continue to indicate moderate net gains each week, although progress is irregular. Some sections make much better exhibits than others, the southwest leading, while improvement is slowest at the east. There is also a similar irregularity in returns from the industries, some occupations gaining steadily while others proceed erratically. The net result, however, is a larger volume of business in the aggregate, and comparisons with this time last year are especially cheering, when it is considered that a year ago all records up to that time were being eclipsed. More plants have resumed, wholly or in part, but there are still many unemployed.

At a further slight reduction in price of Bessemer pig iron the Pittsburg market has experienced increased activity, and other markets are somewhat busier, including coke ovens at Connellsville. Most finished steel lines are quiet; new contracts coming forward slowly and for small quantities, but specifications on old orders aggregating a fair tonnage. Each week the production of all the mills increases slightly, more plants constantly resuming, although usually on part time and with reduced forces.

More inquiries are received in the primary markets for cotton goods, and there is a hopeful feeling regarding the future, but actual transactions are still restricted.

New England shoe manufacturers report business quiet since the departure of western wholesalers, and mail orders are not large.

YOUTHFUL INCENDIARY HELD

A Cleveland Young Lady Starts Fire Which Threatened the Lives of 200 Girls.

Cleveland, O.—Gertrude McDonald, aged 18 years, of Akron, arrested at the House of the Good Shepherd, charged with attempting to burn the building Friday, is held at central police station pending an investigation by the state fire marshal.

The fire, which burned a hole in the wall between the lavatory and sleeping room, threatened the lives of 200 girls.

Ellen McCarthy, living in the House of the Good Shepherd, was examined by Deputy Fire Marshal Brockman. She discoveerd the fire and gave the alarm.

"I went to the lavatory a few minutes after Gertrude McDonald had been there," the girl told Brockman. "The room was filled with smoke and a fire burned in one corner."

Girls in the dormitory, awakened by Ellen McCarthy, smothered the fire with blankets and bed clothes.

Patrolman Stout of the second precinct arrested the McDonald girl.

The girl was taken before detectives and sweated, but refused to give any information.

Other girls told the police that Miss McDonald set fire to several brooms and a pile of waste paper.

A BLAZE IN THE QUAKER CITY

The Hamburg-American Line Pier Burns, Entailing a Heavy Loss to Shipping.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Hamburg-American line pier, 46 South Delaware avenue, was destroyed by a spectacular fire Friday night, entailing a loss estimated at $400,000. The fire is supposed to have been started by crossed electric wires. The German steamer Albano from Hamburg was anchored at the pier and had to be towed out into the river. The cargo of the boat was on the wharf and was destroyed, together with great quantities of general merchandise, including 1,000 bales of burlap. A train of freight cars was on the tracks in the long wharf shed and while the fire raged Ebbert Hamilton ran a locomotive out on the pier and ran the train out on the Delaware avenue tracks, where it was deluged by the firemen. The burning bales of burlap sent up dense clouds of smoke and a number of firemen were overcome. One fireman fell overboard while fighting the blaze and was rescued with difficulty, and another was hit by a falling beam and so injured that he had to be taken to a hospital. The pier burned from end to end.

Establishes New Zone.

San Diego, Cal.—Forest Supervisor Harold A. Marshall on Friday received official notice from Washington that President Roosevelt has established a zone 60 feet wide along the Mexican border, the land of which is withdrawn from settlement. The purpose of this action is to render it more difficult to smuggle Asiatics over the line into this state.

Student Injured in Collision.

Chicago, Ill.—Carl Burton of Aurora, Ill., a student at the University of Chicago, was probably fatally injured in a collision between an automobile and a cab at Michigan avenue and Madison street Friday.

Boy Starts Several Fires.

Carterville, Mo.—After starting several fires, one of which destroyed a livery stable, and just after trying to ignite a woman's clothing, Elsa Stringer, 13 years old, was arrested Friday

Picked Up in Pennsylvania

FRANKLIN.—A heavy rain storm, accompanied by a high wind and much lightning, caused heavy damage to crops in the country.

YORK.—Rabbits are so plentiful in York county that snakes are making raids on the young cottontails and killing them in large numbers.

BUTLER.—The Standard Plate Glass Co., employing 500 men, is running full after the usual summer shutdown of two weeks for repairs.

WINDBER.—Antonio Popenta lived three hours after his throat had been cut. Popenta and two companions got into a dispute over a card game.

HARRISBURG.—The state department of agriculture has arranged to place 70 lecturers on the staff of its farmers' institute division next year.

KITTANNING.—E. Hoover, a liveryman and farmer of this place and East Franklin township, had 18 head of sheep, valued at $150, killed by dogs.

GREENSBURG.—Westmoreland county, in the vicinity of Greensburg and Mount Pleasant, suffered a great deal from a severe wind and electrical storm.

BUTLER.—Dr. E. L. Wasson of this city has brought in a 250-barrel gusher on the Patton farm, near Bakerstown, close to the Allegheny county line.

BERLIN.—The large barn of Harvey L. Countryman, two miles north of town, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $11,000.

PHILADELPHIA.—Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Stetson, widow of the millionaire hat manufacturer, John B. Stetson, was married to Count Santa Eulalia of Portugal.

WASHINGTON.—A large barn belonging to J. A. Addleman at Castile, Greene county, was totally destroyed by fire, together with its contents. The loss was about $3,000.

LANCASTER.—Matthew Arms, 65 years old, was ground to death under the wheels of a D., L. & W. railroad train that was running on the tracks of the Erie railroad two miles east of Lancaster.

WASHINGTON.—Finding it impossible to handle the output of coal at the Catsburg mines with present equipment, the company has given orders for the erection of two new tipples. One tipple will be for river and the other for railroad shipment.

GREENSBURG.—Greensburg has a mania differing slightly from Pittsburg's suicide wave. The county jail contains 11 men charged by their wives with threatening to murder them. One woman has had her husband arrested five times within two weeks.

OIL CITY.—Because he is alleged to have told shopmates that George F. Bower, a laborer, stole lumber from the factory, "and would take anything he got his hands on," Joseph Kanselman, a fellow employe, is sued by Bower for $1,000 damages for defamation of character.

HARRISBURG.—Judge Kunkel has granted a nolle prosequi in the capitol case against Frank Irvine, the defendant, whose case was severed before the other defendants were acquitted in the last trial. Irvine is thus freed from any connection with the capitol case.

WASHINGTON.—The biggest piece of blown glassware ever turned out in the United States was successfully blown at the Phoenix glass plant here. William Pasters, a skilled blower, did the work, which was perfect in every respect. The piece of ware was a huge globe ordered by a Los Angeles company.

CANONSBURG.—T. F. Horne, together with nine men in his employ, John Klein, Nick Klein, Peter Klein, Martin Malto, Joe Sully, Valentine Stockert, Joe Shurbert and Thomas O. Farrel, all of Cecil, were arrested by Constables J. J. Miller and Samuel Swan for taking fish from Chartiers creek illegally.

OIL CITY.—The badly mangled body of William Mawhir, aged 25 years, was found lying beside the Pennsylvania railroad tracks 20 miles north of Spartansburg. Ties have been found on the track at that point, evidently intended to cause a wreck, and Mawhir was employed by the railroad company to patrol the line. It is thought he was struck and killed by the Pittsburg express.

BRADFORD—B. F. Sisley while engaged in hauling hay was thrown from the load to the ground, striking on his head and shoulders and breaking his neck. He lived but a few minutes.

INDIANA.—The body of Robert Tozer was found in a field near Glen Campbell. He was about 68 years old and a veteran of the civil war. When last seen Tozer was on his way to Belwood, and had over $100 on his person. When found his money was gone.

LANCASTER.—Detective Edwin M. Gerlach shot and killed a negro burglar north of this city.

BUTLER.—Mrs. William Klinger and Mrs. J. P. Allen were slightly injured when a runaway horse struck their rig and they were thrown out.

KITTANNING.—Applewood borough, a suburb of this place, has voted in favor of a school bond issue of $6,000, and a new school building will be erected at once.

WASHINGTON.—A fire which consumed an oil derrick, a 200-barrel tank of high grade oil and machinery and buildings adjoining the well caused a loss of about $10,000.

CONNELLSVILLE.—During a fierce electrical storm John Condren, 14 years old, of Dunbar, was instantly killed by lightning while standing in front of a dresser in his bedroom.

WASHINGTON.—Hurricane, cloudburst and lightning left many thousand dollars' damage in their wake, when a terrific storm swept over the northern portion of Washington county.

MEADVILLE.—Joseph, the 8-year-old son of Attorney Joseph Stadfelt of Pittsburg, had an arm painfully crushed at Conneaut lake while he was riding in a boat. His arm was caught between the boat and a wharf.

WARREN.—Jacob Oferlee, who lived on the Miller road six miles from here, was shot and killed by T. F. Divilbliss, his neighbor. Oferlee and Divilbliss were on bad terms for some time, having had trouble about the use of water from the Oferlee farm.

PHILADELPHIA.—After choking Joseph A. A. Vaughn, a bank runner, and robbing him of $1,900 on a Chestnut street trolley car, an unknown man dashed through the car, madly thrusting aside a score of passengers and, leaping to the street, escaped.

PITTSBURG.—Motherless and their father unable to work more than a few days in nine months, are three infants which were brought to the Northside police station recently by neighbors, who took charge of them following the death of the mother.

LANCASTER.—The northern end of Lancaster county was swept by a heavy thunderstorm. The Cornwall railroad bridge at Manheim and the bridge at the same place of the Lancaster and Manheim Electric railway over the Chickies creek were washed away.

JOHNSTOWN.—D. E. Park of Pittsburg, who has a summer home at Ebensburg, lost a valuable pair of horses, which died after they had been driven almost 50 miles. It is thought the excessive heat and the exertion of a mountain journey caused their death.

CONNELLSVILLE.—Dennis Kerwin, tax collector of Dunbar borough for the years 1903-04-05, was arrested charged by John McDowell, one of his bondsmen, with the embezzlement of $2,000 of the tax money. It is alleged he collected the money and failed to turn it over. He was released on bail.

PITTSBURG.—Charges of graft and protests of innocence growing out of the construction of a $300,000 school building in McKees Rocks were aired in court, when Borough Solicitor Edward F. Duffy, for the citizens' committee, filed application for an injunction to restrain further work on the structure.

HARRISBURG.—Formaldehyde, the constituent of embalming fluid, has been discovered in two samples of milk taken by agents of the state at Homestead and in one procured near Greenville, in Mercer county, and Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust has ordered prosecutions commenced immediately against the vendors.

PITTSBURG.—Because John Skelton, the only American present, danced with an Italian belle at a ball held at Bridgeville, several men dragged him from the dancing floor and began to stab and slash him with stillettos and barlow knives. Skelton was removed to the McKees Rocks hospital, where the physicians placed 28 stitches in his wounds.

NEW CASTLE.—"Can an Italian of to-day love as strongly as Dante loved Beatrice?" Admirers of the Florentine poet who are members of an Italian literary society here are said to have debated this question recently. No satisfactory solution was reached and Nicola Isolda, 30 years old, is in the hospital with probably fatal stab wounds, while Raphael Conmorato is in jail.

BEAVER FALLS.—Fire entailed a loss of $2,000 to the stock and fixtures of the ice cream and confectionery parlors of N. E. Corrin & Co. in the Lincoln apartment building of L. Straub. Other tenants suffered loss by smoke.

KITTANNING.—The plant of the Kittanning Sand Co. at Cowanshannock was sold by the sheriff to J. B. Hill for $3,100. Labor claims aggregating $2,300 were filed against the concern, as well as judgments aggregating $3,000.

TAFT ACCEPTS NOMINATION; DECLARES HIS POLICIES

Makes His Notification Speech at Cincinnati, While City Is in Gala Attire to Receive Him as a Conquering Hero---Text of His Speech.

Cincinnati, O.—Candidate William Howard Taft, bearing the banners of the Republican party as its choice for president of the United States, struck campaign keynotes of many tones when he formally accepted the presidential nomination and replied to Senator Warner.

This city was in gala attire and took a holiday upon Taft's arrival in town. Guns boomed, fireworks cracked everywhere, and in general the scene was that of welcoming home the conquering hero. The feature of the entire celebration, however, was the notification which took place during a lull in the activities of the citizens. The occasion was an auspicious one.

When Senator Warner had finished his address, Mr. Taft arose from his chair at the speaker's table and addressed the assembled members of the notification committee. He spoke of curbing the trusts, without oppressing good corporations. He declared that the rates of the railroads of this country were reasonably low. Moderation was his whole theme and he proposed to restore confidence.

But the big feature of the speech was his declaration for Rooseveltian policies, which he said he would follow out to the letter, the foundations having been laid in them for rightful administration. He took a few shots at the Democratic platform, also.

Mr. Taft spoke as follows:

"Senator Warner and Gentlemen of the Committee:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor which the Republican national convention has conferred on me in the nomination which you formally tender. I accept it with full appreciation of the responsibility it imposes.

Strength in Roosevelt Policies.

"Gentlemen, the strength of the Republican cause in the campaign at hand is in the fact that we represent policies essential to the reform of known abuses to the continuance of liberty and true prosperity, and that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to maintain them and carry them on. For more than ten years this country passed through an epoch of material development far beyond any that ever occurred in the world before. In its course, certain evils crept in. Some prominent and influential members of the community, spurred by financial success and in their hurry for greater wealth, became unmindful of the common rules of business honesty and fidelity, and of the limitations imposed by law upon their action.

"This became known. The revelations of the breaches of trust, the disclosures as to rebates and discrimination by railways, the accumulating evidence of the violation of the anti-trust law by a number of corporations, the over-issue of stocks and bonds on interstate railways for the unlawful enriching of directors and for the purpose of concentrating control of railways in one management, all quickened the conscience of the people, and brought on a moral awakening among them that boded well for the future of the country.

What Roosevelt Has Done.

"The man who formulated the expression of the popular conscience and who led the movement for practical reform was Theodore Roosevelt. He laid down the doctrine that the rich violators of the law should be amenable to restrain and punish as the offender without wealth, and without influence, and he proceeded by recommending legislation and directing executive action to make that principle good in actual performance. He secured the passage of the so-called rate bill, designed more effectively to restrain excessive and fix reasonable rates, and to punish secret rebates and discrimination which have been general in the practice of the railroads, and which had done much to enable unlawful trusts to drive out of business their competitors. It secured much closer observation of railway transactions and brought within the operation of the same statute express companies, sleeping car companies, fast freight and refrigerator lines, terminal railroads and pipe lines, and forbade in future the combination of the transportation and shipping business under one control, in order to avoid undue discrimination.

"President Roosevelt directed suits to be brought and prosecutions to be instituted under the anti-trust law, to enforce its provisions against the most powerful of the industrial corporations. He pressed to passage the pure food law, and the meat inspection law, in the interest of the health of the public, clean business methods and great ultimate benefit to the trades themselves. He recommended the passage of a law, which the Republican convention has since specifically approved, restricting the future issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railways, to such as may be authorized by federal authority.

Function of Next Administration.

"The chief function of the next administration in my judgment is distinct from and a progressive development which has been performed by President Roosevelt.

"The chief function of the next administration is to complete and perfect the machinery by which these standards may be maintained by which the law breakers may be promptly restrained and punished, but which shall operate with sufficient accuracy and dispatch to interfere with legitimate business as little as possible. Such machinery is not now adequate. Under the present rate bill, and under all its amendments, the burden of the interstate commerce commission in supervising and regulating the operation of the railroads of this country has grown so heavy that it is utterly impossible for that tribunal to hear and dispose, in any reasonable time, of the many complaints, queries and issues that are brought before it for decision. It ought to be relieved of its jurisdiction as an executive, directing body, and its functions should be limited to the quasi-judicial investigation of complaints by individuals, and by a department of the government charged with the executive business of supervising the operation of railways.

Constructive Work Detailed.

"The field covered by the industrial combinations and by the railroads is so very extensive that the interests of the public and the interests of the businesses concerned cannot be properly subserved except by reorganization of bureaus in the department of commerce and labor, of agriculture, and the department of justice, and a change in the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission. It does not assist matters to prescribe new duties for the interstate commerce commission which it is practically impossible for it to perform, or to denounce new offenses with drastic punishment, unless subordinate an auxiliary legislation shall be passed, making possible the quick enforcement in the great variety of cases which are constantly arising, of the principles laid down by Mr. Roosevelt, and with respect to which only typical instances of prosecution with the present machinery are possible. Such legislation should and would greatly promote legitimate business by enabling those anxious to obey the federal statutes to know just what are the bonds of their lawful action. The practical constructive and difficult work, therefore, of those who follow Mr. Roosevelt, is to devise the ways and means by which the high level of business integrity and obedience to law which he has established may be maintained, and departures from it restrained without undue interference with legitimate business.

Railway Traffic Agreements.

"It is agreeable to note in this regard that the Republican platform expressly and the Democratic platform impliedly approve an amendment to the interstate commerce law, by which interstate railroads may make useful traffic agreements, if approved by the commissions. This has been strongly recommended by President Roosevelt, and will make for the benefit of the business.

"Some of the suggestions of the Democratic platform relate really to this subordinate and ancillary machinery to which I have referred. Take for instance, the so-called physical valuation of railways. It is clear that the sum of all rates or receipts of a railway, less proper expenses, should be limited to a fair profit upon the reasonable value of its property, and that if the sum exceeds this measure, it ought to be reduced. The difficulty in enforcing the principle is in ascertaining what is the reasonable value of the company's property, and in fixing what is a fair profit. It is clear that the physical value of a railroad and its plant is an element to be given weight in determining its full value; but as President Roosevelt in his Indianapolis speech and the supreme court have pointed out, the value of the railroad as a going concern, including its good will, due to efficiency of service, and many other circumstances, may be much greater than the value of its tangible property and it is the former that measures the investment on which a fair profit must be allowed. Then, too, the question what is a fair profit is one involving not only the rate of interest usually earned on normally safe investments, but also a sufficient allowance to make up for the risk of loss both of capital and interest in the original outlay. These considerations will have justified the company in imposing charges high enough to secure a fair income on the enterprise as a whole.

What Roosevelt Said.

"As Mr. Roosevelt has said in speaking of this very subject:

"'The effect of such valuation and supervision of securities cannot be retroactive. Existing securities should be tested by laws in existence at the time of their issue. This nation would no more injure securities which have become an important part of the national wealth than it would consider a proposition to repudiate the national debt.'

"The question of rates and treatment of railways is one that has two sides. The shippers are certainly entitled to reasonable rates; but less is an injustice to the carriers. Good business for the railroads is essential to general prosperity. Injustice to them is not alone injustice to stockholders and capitalists, whose further investments may be necessary for the good of the whole country, but it directly affects and reduces the wages of railroad employes.

"For what has been said, the proper conclusion would seem to be that in attempting to determine that whether the entire schedule of rates of a railway is excessive, the physical valuation of the road is a relevant and important but not necessarily a controlling factor. Physical valuation properly used will not generally impair securities.

Rates Are Low, He Says.

"In some cases, doubtless, it will be found that overcapitalization is made an excuse for excessive rates, and then they should be reduced, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that the railroad rates generally in this country are reasonably low. This is why doubtless the complaints filed with the interstate commerce commission against excessive rates are so few as compared with those against unlawful discrimination in rates between shippers and between places. Of course in the determination of the question whether discrimination is unlawful or not, the physical valuation of the whole road is of little weight.

"I have discussed with some degree of detail merely to point out that the valuation by the interstate commerce commission of the tangible property of a railroad is proper and may from time to time be necessary in settling certain of the issues which may come before them and that no evil or injustice can come from valuation in such cases, if it be understood that the result is to be used for a just purpose, and the right to a fair profit under all circumstances of the investment is recognized. The interstate commerce commission has now the power to ascertain the value of the physical railroad property if necessary in determining the reasonableness of rates.

National Control of Corporations.

"Another suggestion in respect to subordinate and ancillary machinery necessary to carry out Republican policies is that of the incorporation under national law or the licensing by national license or enforced registry of companies engaged in interstate trade. The fact is that nearly all corporations doing a commercial business are engaged in interstate commerce, and if they all were required to take out a federal license or a federal charter, the burden upon the interstate business of the country would become intolerable.

"It is necessary, therefore, to devise some means for classifying and insuring federal supervision of such corporations as have the power and temptation to effect restraints of interstate trade and monopolies. Such corporations constitute a very small percentage of all engaged in interstate business.

Roosevelt's Proposed Classification.

"With such clasification in view, Mr. Roosevelt recommended an amendment in the anti-trust law, known as the Hepburn bill, which provided for voluntary clasification, and created a strong motive therefore by granting immunity from prosecutions for reasonable restrictions of inter-state trade to all corporations which would register and submit themselves to the publicity regulation of the department of commerce and labor.

"The Democratic platform suggests a requirement that corporations and interstate trade having control of 25 per cent. of the products in which they deal shall take out a federal license. This classification would probably include a great many small corporations engaged in the manufacture of special articles or commodities whose total value is so inconsiderable that they are not really within the purview or real evil of the anti-trust law. It is not now necessary, however, to discuss the relative merit of such propositions, but it is enough merely to affirm the necessity for some method by which greater executive supervision can be given to the federal government over these businesses in which there is a temptation to violations of the anti-trust law.

Construction of Anti-Trust Law.

"The possible operation of the anti-trust law under existing rulings of the supreme court has given rise to suggestion for its necessary amendment to prevent its applications to cases which it is believed were never in the contemplation of the framers of the statute. Take two instances: A merchant or manufacturer engaged in a legitimate business that covers certain states, wishes to sell his business and his good will, and so in the terms of the sale obligates himself to the purchaser not to go into the same business in those states. Such a restraint of trade has always been enforced at common law. Again the employes of an interstate railway combine and enter upon a peaceable and lawful strike to secure better wages. At common law this was not a restraint of trade or commerce or a violation of the rights of the company or of the public. Neither case ought to be made a violation of the anti-trust law. My own impression is that the supreme court would hold that neither of these instances are within its inhibition, but if they are to be so regarded, general legislation amending the law is necessary.

Democratic Plank Discussed.

"The suggestion of the Democratic platform that trusts be ended by forbidding corporations to hold more than 50 per cent. of the plant in any line of manufacture is made without regard to the possibility of enforcement or the real evil in trusts. A corporation controlling 45 or 50 per cent. of the products may by well known methods frequently effect monopoly and stamp out competition in any part of the country as completely as if it controlled 60 or 70 per cent. thereof.

Proper Treatment of Trusts.

"Unlawful trusts should be restrained with all the efficiency of injunctive process and the persons engaged in maintaining them should be punished with all the severity of criminal prosecution, in order that methods pursued in the operation of their business shall be brought within the law. To destroy them and to eliminate the wealth they represent from the producing capital of the country would entail enormous loss, and would throw out of employment myriads of workingmen. Such a result is wholly unnecessary to the accomplishment of the needed reform, and will inflict upon the innocent far greater punishment than upon the guilty.

"The Democratic platform does not propose to destroy the plan of the trust physically, but it proposes to do the same thing in a different way. The business of this country is largely dependent upon a protective system of tariffs. The business done by many of the so-called trusts is protected with the other businesses of the country. The Democratic platform proposes to take off the tariff in all articles coming into competition with those produced by the so-called 'trusts' and to put them on the free list. If such a course would be utterly destructive of their business as it is, indeed, it would not only destroy the trusts, but all of their smaller competitors.

Effect of Democratic Policies.

"To take the course suggested by the Democratic platform in these matters is to invoke the entire community, innocent as it is, in the punishment of the guilty, while our policy is to stamp out the specific evil.

"This difference between the policies of the two great parties is of special importance, in view of the present condition of business. After the years of the most remarkable material development and prosperity, there comes financial stringency, a panic, an industrial depression. This was brought about not only by the enormous expansion of business plants and business investments which could not be readily converted, but also by the waste of capital in extravagance of living, in wars, and other catastrophes. The free convertible capital was exhausted. In addition to this, the confidence of the lending public in Europe and in this country had been affected by the revelations of irregularity, breach of trust, over issue of stock, valuations of law and lack of rigid state or national supervision in management of our largest corporations. Investors withheld what loanable capital remained available, it became impossible for the soundest railroads and other enterprises to borrow money enough for new construction and reconstruction.

Restoration of Prosperity.

"Gradually business is acquiring a healthier tone. Gradually wealth, which was hoarded, is coming out to be used. Confidence in security of business investments is a plant of slow growth and is absolutely necessary in order that our factories may all open again, in order that our unemployed may become employed, and in order that we may again have the prosperity that has blessed us for ten years. The identity of the interest of the capital of the farmer, the business man and the wage earner in the security and profit of investments cannot be too largely emphasized. I submit to those most interested, to wage earners, to farmers and to business men, whether the introduction into power of the Democratic party, with Mr. Bryan at its head, and with the business construction that it openly advocates as a remedy for present evils, will bring about the needed confidence for the restoration of prosperity.

"The Republican doctrine of protection, as definitely announced by the Republican convention this year, and by previous conventions, is that a tariff shall be imposed on all imported products, whether of the factory, farm or mine, sufficiently great to equal the difference between the cost of production abroad and at home, and that this difference should, of course, include the difference between the higher wages paid in this country, and the wages paid abroad, and embrace a reasonable profit to the American production.

Advantage of Unions.

"To give to employes their proper position in such a controversy to enable them to maintain themselves against employers having great capital, they may well unite, because in union there is strength and without it each individual laborer and employe would be helpless. The promotion of industrial peace through the instrumentality of the trade agreement is often one of the results of such union when intelligently conducted.

"There is a large body of laborers, however, skilled and unskilled, who are not organized into unions. Their rights before the law are exactly the same as those of the union men, and are to be protected with the same care and watchfulness.

"In order to induce their employer into a compliance with their request for changed terms of employment workmen have the right to strike in a body. They have a right to use such persuasion as they may, provided it does not reach the point of duress, to lead their reluctant co-laborers to join them in their union against their employer and they have a right, if they choose, to accumulate funds to support those engaged in a strike, to delegate to officers the power to direct the action of the union, and to withdraw themselves and their associates from dealings with, or giving custom to, those with whom they are in controversy.

What Labor Cannot Do.

"What they have not the right to do is to injure their employers' property, to injure their employers' business by use of threats or methods of physical duress against those who would work for him or deal with him or by carrying on what is sometimes known as a secondary boycott against his customers or those with whom he deals in business. All those who sympathize with them may unite to aid them in their struggle, but they may not, through the instrumentality of a threatened or actual boycott, compel third persons against their will and having no interest in their controversy to come to their assistance. These principles have for a great many years been settled by the courts of this country.

"Threatened unlawful injuries to business, like these described above, can only be adequately remedied by an injunction to prevent them. The jurisdiction of a court of equity to enjoin in such cases arises from the character of the injury and the method of inflicting it and the fact that suit for damages affords no adequate remedy.

"The injury is not done by one single act, which might be adequately compensated for in damages by a suit at law, but it is the result of a constantly recurring series of acts, each of which in itself might not constitute a substantial injury or make a suit at law worth while, and all of which would require a multiplicity of suits at law."

GIRL SHOOTS SELF IN RAILROAD DEPOT

WAITS FOR SOME ONE WHO DOES NOT COME—SCRIBBLES NAME ON PIECE OF PAPER.

CAUSE OF SUICIDE UNKNOWN

Carries Card of Sister in Her Purse—Was About 20 Years of Age, a Blonde and Unusually Pretty.

Cleveland, O.—With a large crowd near her, Emma Datzell, 7801 Coalfax road, S. E., shot herself in the Erie depot Thursday. She is dying in Lakeside hospital.

The cause of the shooting is not positively known, but it is believed that the girl had been disappointed by the failure of some one to meet her in the station.

The girl was 20 years old, a blonde wtih regular features and unusually pretty. She was seen to walk up and down the waiting room of the depot, scanning the faces of the passengers as they alighted from the trains. She seemed disappointed when she did not find the person she was apparently seeking.

Finally, when a train came into the station about noon and still no one appeared to seek her, she turned into a small room toward the rear of the station and, pulling a revolver from her pocket, placed it at her temple and fired a bullet into her brain.

The girl fell to the floor with a moan. Dozens of frightened persons rushed to her side. She was carried to the women's waiting room and cared for until Hogan's ambulance arrived and took her to Lakeside hospital.

Mrs. Walter Robinson of Niles, O., said that she saw the girl go to a telephone booth and use it. She came out and resumed her tramping up and down the station floor.

Capt. Beaver of the Erie detective force, was the first to reach the girl's side. He called to her, but although she opened her eyes, she did not speak. The girl had stepped into a little room just leading off from the general waiting room, he says, but within easy hearing and sight of the other passengers.

There were 50 cartridges in her pocket. The revolver was brand new. Her purse contained $1.25.

NAN PATTERSON WILL STICK

Pittsburg Detective Has Been Suspended and Other Police Officers Asked to Resign.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Police are in an uproar following publication of the details of their attempt to drive Nan Patterson, the former chorus girl thrice tried on the charge of murdering Caesar Young, out of town.

Detective Louis Leff has been suspended and others fear their resignations may be asked at any moment.

Efforts were made to drive Nan away when she was accused of enticing a prominent man from his wife. The wife told the police she couldn't keep her husband at home as long as Nan was about.

Nan was called before Chief of Detectives Roach, who told her police were determined she must depart and that they would declare her a vagrant and have her locked up in the workhouse if she didn't.

Supt. McQuaide issued orders to all police who knew about the incident that it must not become public. But the story leaked out and caused great excitement.

While police heads are trying to fix the blame for the leak and punish those responsible, Nan is staying right on in town.

FIND BODY OF MAN IN BRUSH

Had Long Lay Hidden on Wolcott Mountain—Always Been Thought to Be a Murder.

Southington, Conn.—The finding by berry pickers on Thursday of the skeleton of a man which had long lain hidden in the bushes on Wolcott mountain revived the story of what has always been thought by the people of Southington and Wolcott to be a murder. Four years ago Robert Perry, who lived at the foot of the mountain disappeared after receiving a legacy of $5,000 from England. Later his wife disappeared after telling a story to the effect that Perry had gone to England to claim more money. For weeks townspeople searched the mountain side and even partially tore down Perry's house and dug up the cellar to find traces of his body. The Southington Water Co., which employed Perry as a caretaker, assisted in the search. Mrs. Perry was married three times before she met Perry, and when the first and second husbands died the medical examiner here was called in to view the bodies.

Put Matches in Woman's Mouth.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Mrs. N. Pettit was attacked on Thursday by a man who, after beating her almost insensible, thrust a rag saturated with arsenic into he rmouth, bound her to her bed with wire and then tied a number of matches in her mouth, so that they would become ignited if she moved her head. Two hours after Mrs. Pettit had been bound and gagged her husband returned from work and released her. On being released she fell into a faint and is now in a precarious condition.

You Read the Other Fellow's Ad

You are reading this one. That should convince you that advertising in these columns is a profitable proposition; that it will bring business to your store. The fact that the other fellow advertises is probably the reason he is getting more business than is falling to you. Would it not be well to give the other fellow a chance

To Read Your Ad In These Columns

Your Stationery

is your silent representative. If you sell fine goods that are up-to-date in style and of superior quality it ought to be reflected in your printing. We produce the kind that you need and will not feel ashamed to have represent you. That is the only kind it pays to send out. Send your orders to this office.

The Buyers' Guide

The firms whose names are represented in our advertising columns are worthy of the confidence of every person in the community who has money to spend. The fact that they advertise stamps them as enterprising, progressive men of business, a credit to our town, and deserving of support. Our advertising columns comprise a Buyers' Guide to fair dealing, good goods, honest prices.

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IS AT—
J. F. PARSONS'

5 DROPS
TRADE MARK
CURES
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA
NEURALGIA and
KIDNEY TROUBLE

"5-DROPS" taken internally, rids the blood of the poisonous matter and acids which are the direct causes of these diseases. Applied externally it affords almost instant relief from pain, while a permanent cure is being effected by purifying the blood, dissolving the poisonous substance and removing it from the system.

DR. S. D. BLAND
Of Brewton, Ga., writes:

"I had been a sufferer for a number of years with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my arms and legs, and tried all the remedies that I could gather from medical works, and also consulted with a number of the best physicians, but found nothing that gave the relief obtained from "5-DROPS." I shall prescribe it in my practice for rheumatism and kindred diseases."

FREE

If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble or any kindred disease, write to us for a trial bottle of "5-DROPS," and test it yourself.

"5-DROPS" can be used any length of time without acquiring a "drug habit," as it is entirely free of opium, cocaine, alcohol, laudanum, and other similar ingredients.

Large Size Bottle, "5-DROPS" (500 Doses) $1.00. For Sale by Druggists.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY,
Dept. 80. 160 Lake Street, Chicago.

C. G. SCHMIDT'S,
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Popular Bakery,
FRESH BREAD,
PIES,
FANCY CAKES,
ICE CREAM,
NUT
CONFECTIONERY
Daily Delivery.
All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

Don't Use a Scarecrow

To Drive Away the Mail Order Wolf

You can drive him out quickly if you use the mail order houses' own weapon—advertising. Mail order concerns are spending thousands of dollars every week in order to get trade from the home merchants. Do you think for a minute they would keep it up if they didn't get the business? Don't take it for granted that every one within a radius of 25 miles knows what you have to sell, and what your prices are. Nine times out of ten your prices are lower, but the customer is influenced by the up-to-date advertising of the mail order house. Every article you advertise should be *described* and *priced*. You must tell your story in an interesting way, and when you want to reach the buyers of this community use the columns of this paper.

A MOST TOUCHING APPEAL

falls short of its desired effect if addressed to a small crowd of interested listeners. Mr. Business Man, are you wasting your ammunition on the small crowd that would trade with you anyway, or do you want to reach those who are not particularly interested in your business? If you do, make your appeal for trade to the largest and most intelligent audience in your community, the readers of this paper. They have countless wants. Your ads will be read by them, and they will become your customers. Try it and

ESTABLISHED, 1866.

Cameron County Press

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Publisher.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

The Best Advertising Medium in Northern Pennsylvania.

Entered at the Postoffice at Emporium as second class matter.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ordinary Advertisements are calculated by the inch in length of column.

Ordinary advertisements, to take the run of the paper and change four times a year, will be inserted at the rates stated in the following table:

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	5 in.	10 in.	20 in.
1 Week...	$ 1 00	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	3 50	8 00	12 00
2 Weeks..	1 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	11 00	16 00
3 Weeks..	2 00	3 50	5 00	7 00	13 00	18 00
4 Weeks..	2 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	15 00	20 00
2 Months.	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	20 00	28 00
3 Months.	5 00	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
6 Months.	8 00	12 00	18 00	22 00	35 00	60 00
1 Year...	12 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	60 00	100 00

Table or figure work will be charged double rates.

Legal advertisements per line, ten cents per week, nonpareil type.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of names of Candidates for office, $5.00 each. Announcement of candidates for borough or township offices, $1.00 each. Announcements of candidates for delegates to the state Convention $5.00 each; delegates, alternates or conferees to a local convention or conference, $1.00 each.

POLITICAL NOTICES, 20 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than $1.00.

LOCAL NOTICES in the local columns will be inserted for ten cents per line the first week and five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive week without change.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free, but all obituary notices and resolutions will be charged five cents a line and obituary verses five cents a line.

Business Cards, five lines or less $5.00 per year All exceeding five lines, $1.00 per line.

CARDS OF THANKS, positively $1.00 for ten lines, or less; over ten lines, ten cents for each additional line.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date on the address label of each subscriber's paper shows the time to which the subscription is paid; and all subscribers in arrears are requested to pay up as soon as possible.

On receipt of payments on subscription at this office, a receipt will be promptly returned, and the date on the address label will be corrected first of month.

In all communications relating to subscription our correspondents are requested to state the Postoffice to which the paper is now sent, or is to be sent, and to be careful to write all proper names plainly.

In directing a change of address, always give the old address, as well as the new one to which you want the paper afterward sent.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO Law Printing.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT,
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
JAMES SCHOOLCRAFT SHERMAN,
of New York.
For Congressman,
CHARLES F. BARCLAY,
of Sinnamahoning, Pa.
For Assembly,
JOSIAH HOWARD,
of Emporium.
For Associate Judge,
JOHN A. WYKOFF,
of Grove.
For Sheriff,
FRANK G. JUDD,
of Emporium.
For County Commissioners,
S. P. KREIDER,
of Driftwood.
J. W. LEWIS,
of Shippen.
For County Auditors,
T. E. FULTON,
of Grove.
GEO. A. WALKER, JR.,
of Emporium.

A Bold Brazen Attempt to Influence the Votes of Organized Workingmen.

From the Knights of Labor Journal.

For several years past we have heard much about "injunctions in labor disputes." Thinking men have had the question under discussion for a long time. Congress and the State legislatures have been considering it until now it has become one of the leading questions of the day, and of so much importance that the various political conventions have expressed platform opinions as to how an adjustment to meet present conditions can be effected.

Workingmen, both native and naturalized, agree with the generalties set forth by the two great political parties regarding the courts. They "will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts" as our Republican friends put it, and believe that "the courts of justice are the bulwarks of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity," as our Democratic friends say. It appears, however, the all-important question that "a notice shall issue before injunctions in labor disputes are granted" was not worthy of a place on either platform. The Republians have inserted it in their platform with a string attachment however, which most effectually kills all "notices." They say: "No injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay," thus providing for an ex parte and star chamber proceeding to ascertain whether such "irreparable injury would result from delay" or not. The Democratic party goes the Republicans one better by ignoring this question altogether, after which criminal omission, Mr. Gompers and several of his associate officers have, according to press reports from Denver and Fairview, pledged to it, the organized labor vote of the country in the coming contest.

It will be interesting to know just how much authority Mr. Gompers has, and how many votes he can carry around, to avoid a harsher term, for trading purposes. The Constitution and laws of the American Federation of Labor, provide, among other sections that:

"Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, or any other, shall have no place in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor."

This settles most effectually the question of party politics so far as the Federation of Labor is concerned and denies to Mr. Gompers the right to carry any votee around in his vest pocket to dispose of for a consideration, be that consideration party promises or otherwise. If this section was not sufficient to remind him that the laws of the organization over which he presides as President, prohibit such autocratic action as he is credited with assuming as well as denying to him the right to trade on any man's vote, the report of the Committee on the President's report and resolution, urging political action on the part of the American Federation of Labor at the Annapolis convention clinches the question. It says in part:

"We, therefore, non-concur in the proposition that this convention shall endorse any political party or any plan for the formation of a political party." * * * "The attempt to delegate any authority by this convention to form political organizations on any specifice lines, would to that extent identify the Federation of Labor with a party movement and inevitably vitiate one of the most fundamental principles of trade unionism." * * * "We are not a political party. We disclaim political party jurisdiction. We set up no claim of authority over the political acts of our membership." * * * "If we are to create new tests of regularity in unionism we must first obtain new power from the affiliated bodies which make up the Federation." * * * "We therefore recommend to trade unionists everywhere the duty of independent voting and the formation of such organizations outside the trade union as in the judgment of the membership in each locality may be deemed most effectual." (Pages 184-185 Report of the Proceedings of the 26th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.) On motion of Delegate Ryan the report of the Committee was concurred in (Page 204.)

In view of these most emphatic declarations against the endorsement or formation of political parties, it was the height of impudence for Mr. Gompers to suggest that the organized labor vote of that orgaization be cast for any political party or any particular candidate. The organization over which he presides is composed of members connected with all political parties. To coerce them into supporting one party as against all others, when the injunction plank on which this demand for support is based, is, "a flimsy, tricky evasion of the issue," and is an unwarranted assumption of authority. It means nothing to labor since it is silent on the vital point so necessary for remedying this evil. The point that a notice shall issue before an injunction in labor disputes shall be granted. When he 'calls', as he does officially, "upon the workers of our common country to stand faithfully by our friends (the Democrats"), he is at once repudiated by many leading officers of the various trade unions whose members are a part of the Federation. Mr. Lewis, who succeeded John Mitchell as head of the Miner's Union was not long in calling Mr. Gompers to an account for daring to assume such a position. Since the Lewis repudiation the news wires have been hot with other denunciations for his attempt to barter the votes of his membership and particularly since the consideration means nothing—absolulely nothing to labor.

Mr. Gompers knows, or ought to know that injunction legislation may come if it comes at all, through the Congress. The President, no matter who may fill that high office, will have to plead with Congress for legislative consideration for this and other matters that may be a part of his platform or letter of acceptance. The example of President Roosevelt in "licking" the Gilbert Bill, "into shape," and urging upon Congress its immediate consideration, is not more than a year old. This bill provided that a notice shall issue before an injunction shall be granted, but with all his power, re-inforced as he was with the big stick, he was unable even to secure a favorable report on it from the Judiciary Committee of the House to whom it was referred. Mr. Gompers knew when importuning the Republican Committee at Chicago, for his injunction plank, which, if enacted into law, would not stand the test of the upper court, that both Democratic and Republican members of Congress were opposed to it in the form presented, and that if submitted to them for consideration, it would not secure their endorsement hence could not be passed or become a law, yet in the face of these facts, he carried out his farcical program in order to have no excuse for supporting the opposition ticket.

This anti-injunction campaign inaugurated by our so-called labor leader was a criminal proceeding from the very beginning. Was he honest in his desire for an anti-injunction law, he would have assisted the President to have passed the Gilbert Bill, which meets all requirements in the adjustment of labor disputes, while upholding "the authority and integrity of the courts" and maintainiug their dignity. The Gilbert Bill provided:

"That in cases involving or growing ont of labor disputes neither an injunction nor a temporary restraining order shall be granted except upon due notice to the opposite party by the court in term, or by a judge thereof in vacation, after hearing, which may be ex parte, if the adverse party does not appear at the time and place ordered: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be held to authorize the issuing of a restraining order or an injunction in any case in which the same is not authorized by existing law."

In view of these facts the almost universal repudiation of the position, unwarranted and unauthorized as it was of Mr. Gompers, by the leading officers of the Federation's allied organizations, is not in the least surprising. He had no such authority conferred upon him and his call for the workers to support his approved ticket, will fail for the reason that the American voter seldom, if ever, follows an unwise or erratic leader.

JNO. W. HAYES,
General Master Workman.

CURE YOUR KIDNEYS.

Do not Endanger Life When an Emporium Citizen Shows You the Cure.

Why will people continue to suffer the agonies of kidney complaint, backache, urinary disorders, lameness, headaches, languor, why allow themselves to become chronic invalids, when a certain cure is offered them?

Doan's Kidney Pills is the remedy to use, because it gives to the kidneys the help they need to perform their work.

If you have any, even one, of the symptoms of kidney diseases, cure yourself now, before diabetes, dropsy or Bright's disease sets in. Read this Emporium testimony:

Mrs. Frank Mundy, living on West Fourth Street, Emporium, Pa., says: "Since using Doan's Kidney Pills which I produced from L. Taggart, druggist, I am feeling ever so much better. My kidneys were very weak and I was obliged to rise many times during the night. I suffered with a dull nagging backache splitting headaches. Pains would dart through the small of my back and at times my feet and hands would bloat, so that I was in constant misery. When I learned of Doan's Kidney Pills I decided to try them. I obtained great benefit from the use of this remedy, for they regulated the kidneys and drove out the pains and aches in my back and head. I cheerfully recommend Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

What is Best for Indigestion?

A. Robinson, of Drumquin, Ontario, has been troubled for years with indigestion and recommends Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets as "the best medicine I ever used." If troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial. They are certain to prove beneficial. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at L. Taggart's drug store.

Libby Prison Diarrhoea Relieved.

Edward E. Henry, with the United States Express Co., Chicago, writes: "Our General Superintendent, Mr. Quick, handed me a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy some time ago to check an attack of the old Libby Prison diarrhoea. I have used it since that time and cured many on our trains who have been sick. I am an old soldier who served with Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley four years in the 23d Ohio Regiment, and have no ailment except Libby Prison diarrhoea, which this remedy stops at once." For sale by L. Taggart.

Bees Laxative Cough Syrup recommended by mothers for young and old is prompt relief for coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, whooping cough. Gently laxative and pleasant to take. Guaranteed. Should be kept in every household. Sold at R. C. Dodson's drug store. 3m

Granulated Sore Eyes Cured.

"For twenty years I suffered from a bad case of granulated sore eyes, says Martin Boyd, of Henrietta, Ky. "In February, 1903, a gentleman asked me to try Chamberlain's Salve. I bought one box and used abot two-thirds of it and my eyes have not given me any trouble since." This salve is for sale by L. Taggart.

Operation for piles will not be necessary if you use Man Zan Pile Remedy. Put up ready to use. Guaranteed. Price 50c. Try it. Sold at R. C. Dodson's drug store. 3m

Company to Concede This.

In each and every case where Sexine Pills do not bring back your strength and steady nerves to any man or woman who has used six boxes, the company will either give—without additional cost—six boxes more for more prolonged treatment, or will refund your five dollars. The company has been doing this for years and still does so without quibble or red tape. Besides they do not want you to hesitate to send in your claim if necessary. R. C. Dodson, Druggist, Emporium, Pa., endorses every word of this.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, safe, easy, pleasant, sure, little liver pills. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

There are many imitations of DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve but just one original. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

Pinesalve Carbolized acts like a poultice. Quick relief for bites and sting of insects, chapped skin, cuts, burns and sores, tan and sunburn. Sold at R. C. Dodson's drug store. 3m

Why James Lee Got Well,

Everybody in Zanesville, O., knows Mrs. Mary Lee, of Rural Route 8. She writes: "My husband, James Lee, firmly believes he owes his life to the use of Dr. King's New Discovery. His lungs were so severely affected that consumption seemed inevitable, when a friend recommended New Discovery. We tried it, and its use has restored him to perfect health." Dr. King's New Discovery is the King of throat and lung remedies. For coughs and colds it has no equal. The first dose gives relief. Try it. Sold under guarantee at all drug store. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

Take Kodol whenever you feel that you need it. That is the only time you need to take Kodol. Just when you need it; then you will not be troubled with sour stomach, belching gas on the stomach, etc. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

If you take Kodol in the beginning the bad attacks of Dyspepsia will be avoided, but if you allow these little attacks to go unheeded it will take Kodol a longer time to put your stomach in good condition again. Get a bottle of Kodol to-day. Sold by R.C. Dodson.

Latest Popular Music.

Miss May Gould, teacher of piano forte has received a full line of the latest and most popular sheet music. All the popular airs. Popular and classical music. Prices reasonable.

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English Spavin Liniment removed Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses; also Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring Bone, Stifles, Sprains, Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. A wonderful Blemish Cure. Sold by L. Taggart, druggist. 32-1yr

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woodford's Sanitary Lotion. Never fails Sold by L. Taggart, druggist. 32-1yr.

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John Howard Harris, Ph. D., L. L. D., President.

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A Twentieth Century Institution. Fixed and working capital over one million dollars. Fifteen buildings, modern facilities.

College: Courses in Arts, Philosophy, Jurisprudence, Science, Biology, Chemistry, Civil and Electrical Engineering.

Women's College comprises College, Institute, Music, and Art courses.

Academy for young men and boys. For catalogue, etc., address the Registrar, Wm. C Gretzinger, Lewisburg, Pa. 21 6t.

One application of Man Zan Pile Remedy for all forms of piles, relieves pain, soothes, reduces inflammation, soreness and itching. Price 50c. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Sold at R. C. Dodson's drug store. 3m

The Bargain Store

Fruits -- Vegetables

Arriving daily and going at the lowest possible prices.

Pine Apples,
Cucumbers, Cabbage,
New Potatoes,
Bermuda Onions.

Remember I am handling Presh and Smoked Meats of all kinds. Bacon, Hams, Boiled Ham, Bologna.

Fine Line Groceries

Free delivery anywhere.
Phone your orders.

T. W. WELSH

Chas. Diehl's Old Stand, West Ward

In addition to our up-to-date line of

Ladies Furnishing Goods

We carry thousands of novelties you need.

We have the exclusive Agency for

The Cadet Stockings

Scientific Stockings for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Sensible, satisfying, scientific Cadet Stockings, reinforced with Linen. Every pair guaranteed. Prce 25 cents the pair.

Continued Bargains in

Suits, Skirts, Shirt Waists
Dress Goods, Hosiery,
Underwear,
Embroidery and Laces,
Ribbons and Notions.

Special Millinery Sale

One Half Off Regular Pirce

COPPERSMITH'S

EMPORIUM, PA.

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Arrow Brand Collars and Cuffs in 1/4 Sizes

Crawford's and James Mean's Shoes

We have them in all sizes and styles and they have the quality.

Now is the time for to look for a good suit case or a trunk. You can find them at our store at reasonable prices, and you can get just what you are looking for.

If You Like

To wear clothes that are just a little different from the rest, you want to look at, and try on some of our latest varsity suits, made expressly for us by

Hart, Shaffner & Marx

The new litttle ideas in pockets in the out of the front of the Coat, the cuffs on the sleeves, the trousers—a lot of new smart ideas in these suits will certainly please you. The new fashions are exceptionally beautiful, and we can show you the pick of them.

This Store is the Home of Hart, Shaffner & Marx Clothes

We have a fine line of Men's and Boys' Hats in all colors and styles, the latest Browns in Derby and Soft Hats.

Monarch, Silver and Cluett Shirts. We have a nice line of them and up to date.

Also a fine line of work shirts.

JASPER HARRIS

Opposite Post Office
EMPORIUM, PA.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., July 28, 1908

NEMOPHILA, per sack	$1 35
Felt's Fancy, "	1 65
Pet Grove, "	1 65
Graham, "	70
Rye, "	80
Patent Meal, "	55
Coarse Meal per 100,	1 75
Chop Feed, "	1 75
Cracked Corn per 100	1 75
Screenings "	1 75
Oil Meal "	1 85
Middlings,	1 75
Bran,	1 60
Chicken Wheat,	1 80
Corn per bushel,	97
White Oats, per bushel,	70
Oyster Shells, per 100	75
Seed Oats per bushel	
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed,	At Market Prices

R. C. DODSON,

—THE—

Druggist,

EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE

At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

. C. DODSON.

Telephone, 19-2.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card or letter, personally.

Miss Hazel Lewis, of Buffalo, is visiting friends and relatives in town.

Rodney Shives, of this place, was on a pleasure trip to Buffalo the last of the week.

The Misses Frances and Agnes Blumle are enjoying a two weeks outing at Cuba Lake.

Miss Ethel Brookshaw, of Olean, N. Y., was the guest of Miss Bessie McQuay, last Sunday.

Miss Grace Rentz, of Muncy, Pa., is the guest of F. P. Rentz and family at their home on Fourth street.

Harry Taylor, of Ridgway, was a guest at the home of Henry Auchu and family on Fourth street last Sunday.

W. H. Beattie, wife and son, of Buffalo, where the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Belle Beattie, last Wednesday at her home on Sixth street.

Kerr Hemphill, of Riblake, Wis., is guest of his brother Bing Hemphill and wife at their home on Fifth street.

W. H. Thomas and family, of Bradford, are guests at the home of Mrs. Ida Thomas and family on East Allegany Ave.

W. D. Gates, of Coudersport, made this city a business and social call last week and registered at the New Warner.

L. W. Ginter, one of C. B. Howard Company's most prosperous and efficient jobbers, has gone to Penfield to reside for two or three months.

Robert Bates and sister, Miss Elizabeth, of Williamsport, are guests at the home of Dr. R. P. Heilman and family on Fourth street.

The Misses Daisy and Easter Tumpowsky, of Syracuse, are the guests of their sister, Mrs. Jasper Harris, at her home on Fifth street.

Herman Pye, accompanied by his sister Miss Belle, departed last Saturday evening for Pierson, Florida, where they will make their future home.

Miss Jettie Wiley, accompanied by her guest Miss Grace McCaslin, took in the sights at the Ice Mines and other points of interest in Potter county last Saturday. The ladies were accompanied by Mr. Robert Green, who had charge of Mr. Brady's auto.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, who has been visiting their cousin, Mrs. H. W. Graham, has returned to her home at Ithica, N. Y., Mrs. Graham accompanying them as far as Danville, Mrs. Graham going to Bellefonte and other points to visit friends before returning home.

Windell Hopple, of this place, has accepted a position as stenographer in the office of the Sterns Silk Mill Co., of Williamsport. He recently graduated from the Williamsport Commercial College, and is a very bright young man. The PRESS is pleased to report his success.

Read the Base Ball display "ad" in another column.

Mr and Mrs. F. Bradshaw, of Emporia, Fla., are guests of J. Pitt Felt and family.

Robt Zellers, of Mifflinburg, Pa., is guest of Bennet Leutz and family, Second St.

Born, Tuesday morning Aug. 4th, at residence of Supt. E. D. Armstrong, Sixth street, a boy,

The Pittsburg papers say that the Pittsburg & Shawmut R. R., will soon get into that city.

Miss Ruth Roobertsud left Friday for a visit with friends at Emporium.—Ridgway Democrat.

Geo. Pepper and wife returned last Saturday from a two month visit with relatives in York state.

Miss Ida Hertig, of this place, departed to-day for a visit with school mates at Reynoldsville.

Mrs Carrie Julian, of Ashland, Pa., arrived in Emporium Tuesday evening on a visit to her many friends.

Mrs. Clarence Freeman, *nee* Pepperman left on Saturday for Wellsville, N. Y., to visit with her husband.

Lester Weil of Buffalo, is guest of R. H. Hirsch and family He visited here last summer and likes Emporium.

Miss Marion and Warner Judd departed yesterday for Wilcox, to be a guests of relatives and friends in that place.

Mrs. Ernest Randolph and daughter Miss Erma, of this place, are the guests of Mrs. R's parents, at Kingston, N. Y.

Mr. Jas. Seibert, of Moore Hill, was a brief business caller on Wednesday, making himself solid with the printer.

John Sullivan, an old time woodsman and a familiar figure in Emporium, is in town, a guest at the City Hotel.

Mrs. W. H. Cramer and daughter Miss Lena, were visiting relatives and friends at Cattaraugus, N. Y.. last week.

S. J. Barr, watchman at Strawbridge R. R. bridge and Geo. E. Barr, both of Sterling Run, transacted business in town yesterday.

Miss Marion Larrabee is spending the summer months at Chautauqua Lake, taking advantage of the educational instruction.

We noticed Brother Barton, of the Independent, escorting his brother George, of Waterford, around town, taking in the sights.

Mrs. R. H. Hirsch and son Herman and sister Mrs. Wm. Ott of Trout Run, returned of Saturday from a delightful visit with Buffalo relatives.

Miss Clara Deitzler, of Shamokin, arrived in town to-day and is a guest Wm Deitzler and wife at the home of Hon. F. X. Blumle and family.

Mrs. Jos. L. Wheeler, of Marion, S. C., accompanied by Mr. Wheeler's sister, Mrs. Nugent, of Salamanca, N. Y., visited in Emporium on Tuesday.

Miss Mame Cummings has returned to her home in this place after a most delightful visit in Howard, Pa., the guest of her sister Mrs. G. H. Leathers.

George Darrin, of Sinnamahoning, an extensive contractor and builder, visited Emporium yesterday on business. While here he shook hands with many admiring friends.

Hon. Geo. C. Fagnon, of Bradford, died on July 31st. He formerly resided in Emporium and married one of Chas. Weller's daughters. His funeral on Monday was largely attended.

Charles Leutze, of this place, is the guest of friends in Coudersport, this week. He is particularly interested in the telephone business, especially at the Coudersporrt end of this line.

The Misses Lena Coyle and Christie McDonald, of this place, were rusticating at Sizerville, last Wednesday. It must have been very exhilirating for the young ladies.

Miss Mabel Hockley, of Jeannette, Pa., are guests of Hon. and Mrs. I. K. Hockley. Miss Mabel was born in Emposium and will be remembered as the daughter of Jacob Hockley.

Harry Milton Foster, of Emporium, and Julia Emmert, of St. Marys, were united together in the bonds of holy matrimony Saturday last, at the altar of Grace Church.--Ridgway Daily Record.

William McDonald, one of the proprietors of the Fallen House, Lock Haven, wet goods department and billiard rooms, visited his family at his cozy home at this place over Sunday. He likes Emporium if he is engaged at Clinton's capitol.

Mr. E. G. Coleman returned to Emporium on Tuesday, after passing three weeks, accompanied by his son, traveling in the east and north. He found it very warm work and like all Emporiumites is glad to get back home. They had a pleasant trip, just the same.

Miss Edith Ott has returned from visiting at Williamsport. She was accompanied by her nephew, Karl Ott, who came here to visit R. H. Hirsch and family and return home with his mother, who is guest at the Hirsch home.

Mr. Thomas Trotter, of Beechwood, came to town on Tuesday and called on many friends, the PRESS not being forgotten. He and his invalid wife are comfortably situated at Mr. and Mrs. David Kirkpatrick's. They like their new home, the pure air and shade agreeing with them.

Frank Gallagher, wife and child, of Philaddlphia, are enjoying a visit here guests of Mr. Thos Galagher and family. Frank is connected with the Bellevue-Stratford, in charge of one department.

Miss Maude Steck, of this place, is spendiug her vacation at Webster Springs, W. Va. Miss Steck was accompanied by Miss Mabel MaSwan, who will visit the DeArmit family at Covington, Va.

Mrs. Jas. McConeghy and daughters, the Misses Ida and Verena, of Fenwick, W. Va., are the guests of Mrs. M's brother, Mr. John Hertig and family. The McConeghys are returning to their old home in Coudersport.

Representative Wanted.

We want a representative to handle Ford automobiles in Emporium and vicinity. Live hustler can easily clear $2,000 in season. Write with reference at once.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY,
Dept. H.
Detroit, Michigan.

Valuable City Purchase.

Judge LaBar was called to Buffalo on Monday to make some repairs on a piece of property he recently acquired. He took J. H. Panting along to do the work.

More Prominent Visitors.

Hon. Chas. F. Barclay, our popular Congressman and Hon. R. P. Habgood, one of McKean's Representatives in the legislature, visited in Emporium last Thursday.

Base Ball RENOVO VS EMPORIUM
AT KEYSTONE PARK AT 3:30
Admission 25c
Grand Stand 10c Extra
Saturday Afternoon

High Points in Taft Acceptance Told in Short, Terse Paragraphs.

The chief function of the next administration is to complete and perfect the machinery by which the standards set be Theodore Roosevelt may be maintained.

A progressive standard should be maintained without interfearing with business interests.

Railroads should be restricted to fair profits by a just physical valuation of properties.

Unlawful trusts should be restrained with all the efficiency of injunctive process, not destroyed to leave myriads of working men without employment.

Tariff revision is necessary in some cases to assure a reasonable profit to home industries and to limit excessive profit.

Mechanics have a perfect right to organize, but they have no right to threaten or damage the property of employers.

Notice, as a general rule, should be given before issuing an injunction—suggests returning to old statute making such notice mandatory.

A more elastic currence is absolutely necessary; argues for postal savings banks system.

Exposes Democratic canards regarding excessive government expenditures, and shows that facts have been misconstrued apparently purposely.

Future safety of our country depends upon building the army and navy to the highest efficiency.

National law should provide for the widest publicity of names of contributors to campaign funds.

Senators should be elected by direct vote, but he does not consider the question a party issue.

Republican success means prosperity. Democratic victory is business disaster.

Rochester Business Institute

Offers exceptional opportunities for obtaining a thorough business education. Splendidly equipped commercial, shorthand, type-writing and English departments. Special department for training commercial teachers. Nineteen large study-rooms, class rooms, etc. An experienced faculty of twenty-four instructors. School in session throughout the entire year,

All graduates assisted in securing suitable positions. 3162 calls for our graduates were received between August, 1905 and August, 1908, being 871 more than the total enrollment during that time.

45th school year, just completed, largest in our history. Indications assure still larger attendance next year. Fall term opens Sept. 8, 1908.

New catalogue promptly mailed.

ROCHESTER BUSINESS INSTITUTE, Rochester, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

$2.50 FROM EMPORIUM JUNCTION
TO
Buffalo and Niagara Falls
Sunday, August 16, 1908

Tickets good going only on train leaving 8.30 A. M. Good returning on all regular trains Aug. 16 and 17. Baggage will not be checked on these tickets. Tickets will not be accepted for passage in Pullman Parlor or Sleeping Cars.

On August 16, Train 54 will connect at Olean with Special Train for Bradford and intermediate stations, and will stop at Portville, Larrabee, and Keating Summit to let off returning Buffalo and Niagara Falls passengers.

Children Between Five and Twelve Years of Age, Half Fare

J. R. WOOD,
Passenger Traffic Manager

GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent
867-25-2t.

Ludlams

Summer Clearance Sale

We do not intend to carry over any of our Summer Goods and in order to make all goods go we have put the knife deep into all prices.

Any Untrimmed Hat 98c
$6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 Hats $3.50
$4.00 and 5.00 Hats $2.50
$2 and $3 Hats $1.50
All Flowers, One-half Off

We still have a few nice pieces of Embroidery Flouncing that we have reduced one-third in price.

New Assortment of Valanese Laces and Insertion.

Finest line of Hosiery in the county. Also the new Princess Corset.

ROYAL BLEND High Grade Coffee, 35c lb; 3lbs $1. The Best Coffee Money can buy.

CEYLON TEA GREEN OR BLACK.

DAY'S
The Satisfactory Store

SLICED HAM AND BACON.

Bargain Prices for Friday and Saturday this week

25 lbs Granulated Sugar $1.55.
California Hams. Trimmed Shoulder a lb 10c
20c Blended Coffee, 2 lbs for 35c
15c Canned Corn, 2 cans for 25c.

10c Bird Food, a package, 8c.
Fairbank's Gold Dust Washing Powder, 4lb pkg 23c
1lb can Royal Baking Powder 45c.
12c canned Peas, Early June the can 10c.
Dunham's Shredded Cocoanut a lb 35c.
Niagara Corn Starch, a lb 7c.
Extra quality canned Pine Apple, chunks 2 cans 25c
15c Veal Loaf 12c a can.
25c Frying Pans 20c each.
6 qt Maslin Kettle, 40c, instead of 45c.
Perfection Cake Tins, size 8½ x 8½ x 1 inch, 12c instead of 15c.
6 qt "Aetna" Enamel stew Pan 40c instead of 45c.

Fresh Caught Lake Fish LEAVE ORDERS FOR DELIVERY FRIDAY MORNING

Choicest Fresh Fruits and Vegetables and Garden Truck at Reasonable Prices.

Notable Kitchen Specialties

Come and let us show you. They make house work easier and cost but little.

Prompt delivery to all parts of town

You Get Better Values Here.

J. H. DAY,

Phone 6. Emporium.

OUR NEW LINE OF
Wall Paper for 1908.

Consists of the best things from three factories. Also the Robert Graves Co.'s line of Decoration Paper of all kinds.

The Graves line took first prize in competition at St. Louis against the world.

H. S. LLOYD.

A Definition of 'Definitive'

This word when linked to an article, which merits its use, says: "Madam, beyond this there is nothing to attain."

Such a word and such a word only can properly be used to describe

Eaton's Hot-Pressed Vellum

Money cannot buy a better writing paper, for experience cannot produce one.

SERIAL STORY

THE ESCAPADE

A POST MARITAL ROMANCE

By Cyrus Townsend Brady

ILLUSTRATIONS BY RAY WALTERS

(Copyright, 1908, by W. G. Chapman.)

SYNOPSIS.

The Escapade opens, not in the romance preceding the marriage of Ellen Slocum, a Puritan miss, and Lord Carrington of England, but in their life after settling in England. The scene is placed, just following the revolution, in Carrington castle in England. The Carringtons, after a house party, engaged in a family tilt, caused by jealousy. Lord Carrington and his wife each made charges of faithlessness against the other in continuation of the quarrel.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

"But I thought, my dear child," began Lady Cecily with covert malice in voice and manner, "that you did not approve of the—er—wicked little pasteboards."

"I have been converted by"—Ellen looked around—"by Lord Strathgate's arguments this afternoon."

Lord Strathgate had not made any arguments that afternoon, but he was too clever not to follow my lady's lead.

"You flatter me, dear Lady Carrington," he murmured, with a knowing glance that made Carrington want to kill him then and there.

"Ellen," whispered Debbie, "you are not going to let them play, are you?"

"I'm going to play myself," returned Ellen recklessly in a loud, clear voice.

"But, my dear Lady Carrington, you don't know one card from another," expostulated the admiral who had observed with dismay the course of events.

"Sir Charles Seton will teach me," returned Ellen, quickly.

"With pleasure, your ladyship," said Sir Charles.

"But you promised," said Deborah artlessly, turning to that gallant young soldier, "to show me that rare old edition of Richard Baxter in the library."

"Baxter, the Saint's Rest!" snickered Athelstrong. "Good Lord, she's got him there."

"It doesn't make the least bit of difference, Sir Charles," began Ellen, commiserating his look of dismay at the sneers and laughter of the company. "I know you would help me if you could, but Miss Slocum has the prior claim and someone else will teach me."

"I will take upon myself that honor," interrupted Strathgate quickly.

"Sir Charles, will you take me to the library?" now interposed the shocked and scandalized little Puritan.

"Lady Carrington, your instruction awaits you," said the earl, bowing.

"On second thought, Lord Strathgate," returned Ellen, "I don't believe I feel equal to learning a new game."

"Have your religious scruples returned, Lady Carrington," exclaimed Lady Cecily, insinuatingly, "or are you afraid of losing money?"

"I will cut the cards with you, Lady Cecily, or you, Mrs. Monbrant, this instant for a thousand pounds and then we will see which of us is afraid," returned Ellen with wonderful composure.

"You are mad," began Carrington, as the two ladies addressed shrank back in dismay.

"Your pardon, my lord, I am addressing your friends, not you. Do either of you ladies take me? No? Is there anyone then who wishes to tempt fortune in this way? You only play for money and not for the game, I understand. Duke, will you cut me for a thousand pounds? No? Will you, duchess, or you, General Athelstrong?"

"If you make it 50, my dear lady," began the general.

"Admiral, I know you don't play," interrupted Ellen, disdaining the little man and his little stake, "so there only remains—" She looked at the other two men.

Strathgate stepped gallantly into the breach.

"I have not the honor of being your husband, Lady Carrington—'unfortunately,'" he added under his breath—"and I will cut the cards with you for any sum of money—or anything else."

"Done!" cries the lady, "the highest card takes the thousand pounds. I shall have to depend on you gentlemen to tell me which is high, if I have won."

"I shall stand by you," Carrington said to his wife, "with your permismission, and see fair play."

"By God, sir!" cried Strathgate, springing to his feet, "does that mean—?"

"It means nothing but that a husband's place is by his wife's side when she ventures fortune, reputation or—honor," returned my lord, very high and mighty.

"Madam," said Strathgate presenting the pack, "will you cut first?"

Ellen lifted the top card.

"The four of hearts," she exclaimed.

"The three of spades," said Strathgate, turning a card. "The thousand pounds is yours and I am the richer in your triumph, madam," he added, bowing gracefully.

"Two thousand pounds against two of yours, for another cut, my lord," said Ellen.

"The knave of hearts," said Ellen, turning her card.

"The unmannerly ace of clubs takes in custody your knave," returned Strathgate after making his cut.

"Once more, and this time for £3,000."

"I cannot disoblige a lady," returned Strathgate smiling, although his face was growing somewhat pale. Surely this was play such as he had never ventured upon.

"Ellen, stop!" cried Carrington, dropping his hand upon her shoulder.

"My lord, you hurt my shoulder. Thank you," she added as he removed his hand.

The cards were cut again, and once more Strathgate won. Ellen found herself £4,000 in his debt.

"'Tis £4,000 then. Would you see it on the board?"

"Your word is sufficient for me," replied Strathgate gravely.

Again Ellen lost and found herself in debt £8,000.

"Five thousand pounds the stake now," cried my lady, cutting once more.

And this time Ellen won.

"How stands the score now?"

"You owe me £3,000," said Strathgate.

"Once more and now for £6,000 pounds," said Ellen, her face flushed with excitement.

Ellen's luck was with her and this time she won.

"And now," she said, "the score is in my favor."

"Yes, madam, for £3,000."

"Do you wish to quit now, my lord?"

"Never," said the earl. "I will play with you to the extent of my fortune."

"Seven thousand pounds," cried Ellen.

And this time fortune was against her, for my lord of Strathgate won.

"'Fore God, the score weaves like a see-saw," cried Gen. Athelstrong. "Now she owes him £4,000."

"Ellen," said Carrington, desperately, "I beg you to stop now."

"Is Lord Carrington afraid his wife will lose all her money?" deftly interposed Strathgate, sneering.

Back and forth the wagers went with varying fortune between the two until after half an hour's fierce and

"Whatever Game You Like."

uninterrupted play Ellen found herself in Strathgate's debt for £20,000, so easily is money lost upon the turning of a card.

"My lord," she said, rising and calmly pushing the cards from her, "that is as much ready money as I have at my banker's. When I play, I pay. What are those things of which I have heard you speak, 'I. O. U.'s' do they call them? Will some one show me how to make one out? The money shall be paid you in the morning."

"Give no thought to that, my lady," cried Strathgate. "It was but an idle pleasantry, our play, and I am ready to cancel the obligation and let the evening go as if it were not."

"No, by heaven!" cried Carrington, "when my wife loses she pays."

Even jealous, maddened Carrington admitted that she was a gallant loser.

"Now the rest of you may play as you will," she said, smiling gayly upon them.

"Wait!" said Carrington, who stood stupefied during the transaction. "Strathgate and I will play a game."

"Whatever game you like, Carrington," replied Strathgate.

"I'll match you for that I. O. U. of my wife's."

"Good," said Strathgate coolly, "what do you offer to set up against it?"

"Carrington hall. There is not a mortgage upon it, and it has been put in thorough repair. 'Tis worth double your stake."

"Good, I take you," said Strathgate, "what shall it be?"

Strathgate drew a card, looked at it, smiled, and laid it face downward upon the table. An expression of intense satisfaction spread over his face.

Carrington followed the other's motions, grim and frowning.

"Uncover your cards, gentlemen," said the duke.

"Turn up your card," cried Carrington, throwing the four of clubs upward on the table.

"Gentlemen," he said, "Lord Carrington is lucky at cards. "I have but the three of diamonds." He turned it over. "You win, my friend. Your wife's I. O. U. is yours and I confess I'm glad of it."

"Madam," said Carrington, standing up grim and grave and proffering the paper to his wife, "I return you your debt of honor."

"By no means, sir," returned Ellen proudly, "it shall be paid to you in the morning."

"Better to me than to Lord Strathgate," said Carrington bitterly.

CHAPTER IV.

A Dance, a Kiss, a Meeting.

Taking the assent of the company for granted, Ellen, who had assumed the unexpected role of leadership in the evening's entertainment, summoned the servants and directed them to move the furniture from the center of the room in preparation for the dance.

"If you can't and won't dance, Lady Carrington," said Mrs. Monbrant, who knew very well Ellen's inability, "won't you play for us?"

"I can't play either," answered Ellen.

"What, neither play nor dance! Where were you brought up, my dear child?" continued the widow in a tone of commiseration, as if she had heard the dire news for the first time at that moment.

"And you are mistaken in one point," added Ellen. "I can dance if anyone will play."

"But I thought," began Carrington nervously.

The door opened and in came Mistress Debbie followed by Sir Charles.

"Egad, Seton," snickered the duke, "did you find Baxter's 'Saints' Rest' so engrossing that you forgot all about us?"

"Debbie, I'm going to show these people how to dance, will you play for me?"

"Play for a dance?" cried Deborah.

"What shall it be?" said the helpless Deborah as Seton led her to the harpsichord.

"Yankee Doodle!" cried Ellen.

"Damned rebel tune!" muttered the duke under his breath in an aside.

"You are surely not going to attempt to make a spectacle of yourself before these our friends," remonstrated Carrington in a low tone of voice.

But Ellen had the bit between her teeth.

"That's as may be, my lord. Debbie, strike up."

Ellen seized her skirts, lifted them high enough to disclose her prettily shod foot and ankles and broke into—shades of Lulli!—a sailor's hornpipe. She danced it with the spirit and abandon of the youngest and most reckless blue jacket. Her feet flew back and forth making a merry clicking on the hard wood floor. There were glimpses of flashing buckles and scarlet hose and dashes of white petticoat in a magnificent whirl of reckless gaiety.

Carrington stood with clinched hands and lowering brows for a moment while Strathgate, Dulward and Athelstrong crowded closer and stared hard. Even the duchess and Mrs. Monbrant joined the circle. There was a great clapping of hands and much shouting of "Brava" to encourage the danseuse while the performance lasted.

Presently Carrington, unable to sustain the sight any longer, turned and beckoning to Lady Cecily ceremoniously offered her his arm and the two disappeared through the doorway leading into the hall.

The spirit seemed to go out of Ellen's dancing as Carrington left the room, for her steps faltered and then Deborah turned and found Seton's back fair and square to her shoulder and the music suddenly ceased.

"Now," said Lady Ellen, panting and triumphant, "the rest of you may dance as you please. Have I proved my knowledge, Mrs. Monbrant?"

"Of a kind, yes," said the widow, arching her brows and turning away.

"Where have my lord and Lady Cecily gone?" asked the hostess, her eyes roving through the door into the hall.

"Shall we seek them?" said Strathgate with a low bow, offering his arm.

"Whither have they gone, think you?" queried Ellen.

"To the arbor, probably. 'Tis a favorite haunt of theirs. Shall we follow?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SHUNS TUB; SUED FOR DIVORCE.

Husband Averse to Bathing During Thirty Years Is Defendant.

Washington, Pa.—Charging that her husband has not bathed since their marriage, 30 years ago, Mrs. Irene A. Strain of near Washington is suing for a divorce from Thomas R. Strain, a wealthy farmer.

Strain, in turn, has brought a counter suit for separation against the woman, in which he makes some startling charges.

In open court Mrs. Strain, besides charging her husband with failure to take a bath since 1878, says that he has blackened her eyes, kicked her shins, forced her to care for the stock and do all the chores about the farm.

She testified that Strain left his dying daughter two years ago, made a pleasure trip to Philadelphia, and did not return until after the funeral. Neighbors corroborated Mrs. Strain's tale of abuse.

On the stand the husband said that a small fortune had been dissipated by his wife's extravagance, that when angry she burned his hay and grain and destroyed his farming implements.

Fine Investment.

"Put your money in a piano," advertises a music house. That's all right, if you can get negotiable notes out of it. Be still, Fido!

INDUSTRY AND MECHANICS

HOW TO SAVE OIL.

Apparatus Which Will Aid in Economy in Shop.

One of several experiments as shown in Fig. 1 demonstrates the fact that dirty oil cannot be cleaned by passing it through hot water. When oil is passed through water or exposed to a moist atmosphere it will absorb from two to three per cent. of moisture and the muddy and turbid appearance of the oil coming through the ordinary filter is caused by the moisture it contains. To try this experiment out, solder a small tin cap over the lower end of a funnel and make a small hole in the center of the cap. This will cause the oil to be spread out in drops as shown. A tumbler is filled half full of hot water and placed on a steam pipe or where it will remain hot. Place the funnel in the tumbler with the cap-covered end about two inches under water (Fig. 1) and then turn the dirty oil in very slowly. As each drop of oil forms on the edge of the cap, to flow through the water, watch them and see if they will leave any dirt behind. After enough dirty oil is put through to fill the glass, the water will be as clear as before. Put some iron filings in the oil and make another trial. The globules of oil will carry the filings up with them.

The second experiment, explains Power, may be tried out by placing

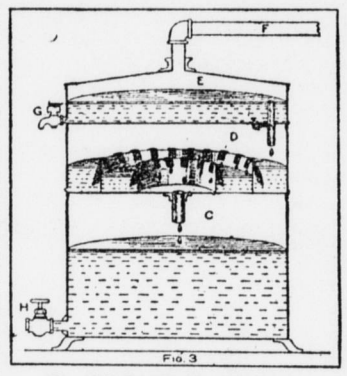
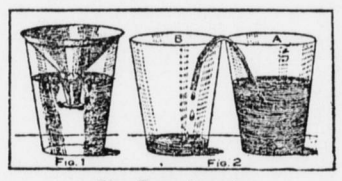


Fig. 3

The Oil Separator Complete.

two tumblers close together (Fig. 2) and placing a quantity of dirty oil in the glass A. Make a small tin trough to reach from the inside of one glass to the inside of the other and lay a lamp-wick in the trough, allowing one end to extend into the oil in glass A and the other end to hang in glass B. In a few hours' time the glass B will contain all the clean oil, leaving the dirt and sediment in glass A.

These experiments will teach how to make a filter on a larger scale which can be made as illustrated in Fig. 3. For a clean oil receptacle make a tank from galvanized metal, C, 20 inches high and 30 inches in diameter. Make another tank of the same diameter and 12 inches high, with a lower rim flanged to set on top of the clean-oil tank, for a filtering chamber, D. On top of this is placed another tank, E, the same diameter and 6 inches high, with a flanged rim to set on the filtering chamber. This tank has a cover through which a pipe, F, conveys the dirty oil. This latter tank is the settling chamber where the oil separates from most of the water and heavy sediment. A pipe is fitted in the bottom of the settling chamber and extends nearly to the top of the tank. The oil overflows through this pipe into the filtering chamber, where it is then filtered through 9 feet of 1-inch wick. By this means the oil is separated from the rest of its impurities and is carried up over the partitions of the troughs, draining into the clean oil tank, C. A spigot, G, is placed in the settling chamber to drain off the sediment and a valve, H, is fitted in the bottom edge of the tank C to draw off



The Experiments.

the clean oil. This filter will take care of about one gallon of oil an hour. After being filtered continuously for from six to eight months, the oil comes out perfectly clear, only slightly darker in color. Cheap paraffin oil, or an oil of high viscosity, cannot be used, as the wicks soon separate the filler or heavy compounding from the mineral stock, leaving a thin oil of poor lubricating qualities.

Safety in Mines.

Any invention or discovery promising added immunity from the terrible explosions that occur in deep mines is always received with sympathetic interest. Recently Mons. J. Thovert reported to the French Academy of Sciences the results of experiments made to determine the possibility of reducing the heat evolved by nitro-explosives to such a degree as to prevent the combustion of the carbon monoxid abounding in the air of many mines. It was found that the addition of alkaline salts had this most desirable effect. The detonation of the explosives thus treated was not accompanied by inflammation of the surrounding atmospheric gases.

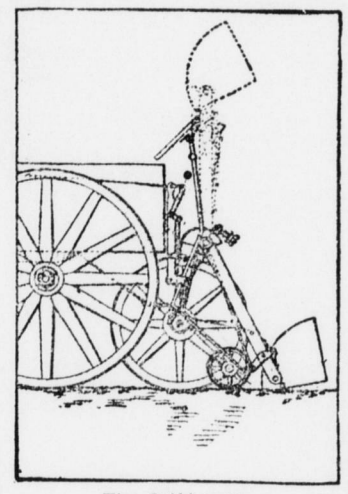
Soap on Washers.

Leather washers smeared with soap will not leak gasoline.

SELF-LOADING CART.

Apparatus Automatically Collects and Deposits Dirt Into Cart.

In the illustration below is shown a self-loading cart, the most recent of the many devices designed to do away with hand labor. A Pennsylvania man is responsible for the complicated piece of mechanical ingenuity, which, he says, will gather up dirt or any



The Self-Loader.

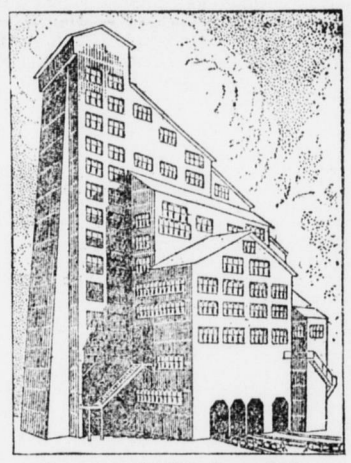
article and deposit it automatically in the cart. The apparatus is placed in the rear of the cart and consists of a collector which connects with gears, wheels and other operating paraphernalia. The collector gathers up the dirt, etc., as the cart is moving, raises it over the dashboard and dumps it. Any ordinary cart equipped with the apparatus can collect a load in a very few minutes. Of course, it is unnecessary for the driver to dismount during the operation. When the cart is filled, levers are disengaged and the apparatus temporarily put out of commission until the cart is emptied and ready for the next load.

EATS UP THE COAL.

Largest Coal Breaker in the World at Plymouth, Pa.

The huge coal breaker at Plymouth, Pa., known as "Nottingham No. 15," is the largest in the world. Its capacity is 1,000 cars of a size large enough to carry an equivalent of seven tons of finished coal each. Not more than 200 feet from the breaker is a shaft 350 feet deep from which one of these cars arrives with coal from the mines every 20 seconds.

Here, as everywhere else, mechanical devices are superseding manual labor. In the old-style breaker at least 150 men and boy pickers were employed, but in this breaker a spiral



Capacity of 7,000 Tons Daily.

coal-picking machine has made it possible to dispense with at least half of that number. The breaker cost $200,000.

HOW TO HEAT TURPENTINE.

Two Methods Which Are Entirely Safe to Follow.

There are two methods of heating turpentine without danger. When an open pan is used it is made with a jacket—that is, there are two pans, an outer and an inner one, with a space between; superheated steam from a boiler is passed into the space and is allowed to escape through a waste steam valve at the bottom; a safety valve at the side of the pan allows the steam to blow off if the temperature rises too high. Turpentine boils vigorously at a temperature of about 338 deg. F.—much higher than the boiling point of water—hence the steam at ordinary pressure would not cause turpentine to boil, says The Modern Painter. Turpentine can be heated to boiling point over a burner or fire, provided it is contained in a still which is closed with the exception of one tube leading to a condensing coil kept cool by being placed in a tub, through which a current of cold water is caused to flow; any turpentine which may be vaporized is condensed in the worm and recovered, and no vapor can pass into the outer air.

A Substitute for a Ray Filter.

Not many amateur photographers possess a ray filter. A good substitute is to use the orange glass from the ruby lamp. This can be held in position in front of the lens with a rubber band. A longer exposure will be necessary, but good cloud effects can be procured in this manner.

Cutting Valve Seats.

When cutting valve seats, if the cutters chatter, fill the teeth with common window putty and bake it hard on a steam pipe. The cutter will then cut true and smooth.

A TERRIBLE CONDITION.

Tortured by Sharp Twinges, Shooting Pains and Dizziness.

Hiram Center, 518 South Oak street, Lake City, Minn., says: "I was so bad with kidney trouble that I could not straighten up after stooping without sharp pains shooting through my back. I had dizzy spells, was nervous and my eyesight affected. The kidney secretions were irregular and too frequent. I was in a terrible condition, but Doan's Kidney Pills have cured me and I have enjoyed perfect health since."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE EFFECT OF WEALTH.

Billie—Who is that awfully freckled girl on the horse?

Tillie—Why, that's Miss Gotrox. She has several millions in her own name.

Billie—So? My! Aren't her freckles becoming?

We cannot conquer fate and necessity, yet we can yield to them in such a manner as to be greater than if we could.—Landor.

Your Druggist Will Tell You
That Murine Eye Remedy Cures Eyes, Makes Weak Eyes Strong, Doesn't Smart. Soothes Eye Pain and Sells for 50c.

We tarnish the splendor of our best actions by too often speaking of them.

FITS, St. Vitus Dance and Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Girls are partial to automobiles because they have sparkers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

When money begins to talk people sit up and take notice.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a Powder
For swollen, sweating feet. Gives instant relief. The original powder for the feet. 25c at all Druggists.

The right kind of a doctor leaves well enough alone.

A SURGICAL OPERATION

If there is any one thing that a woman dreads more than another it is a surgical operation.

We can state without fear of a contradiction that there are hundreds, yes, thousands, of operations performed upon women in our hospitals which are entirely unnecessary and many have been avoided by

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

For proof of this statement read the following letters.

Mrs. Barbara Base, of Kingman, Kansas, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"For eight years I suffered from the most severe form of female troubles and was told that an operation was my only hope of recovery. I wrote Mrs. Pinkham for advice, and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has saved my life and made me a well woman."

Mrs. Arthur R. House, of Church Road, Moorestown, N. J., writes:

"I feel it is my duty to let people know what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered from female troubles, and last March my physician decided that an operation was necessary. My husband objected, and urged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and to-day I am well and strong."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, and backache.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

A GOLD MINE IN YOUR HEAD
Why Don't You Work It?
If you are ingenious and have $5000 or only $10, or if not ingenious but have money to invest and want steady income, write to-day for free particulars.
American Active Artisans Co.
Terminal Building, 50 Church Street, NEW YORK.

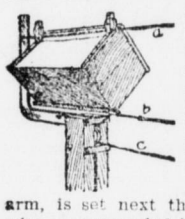
WIDOWS' PENSIONS under NEW LAW obtained by JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.

FARM AND GARDEN

DELIVERING MAIL.

Trolley System for Bringing Letters from the Road.

Where the house stands some distance back from the highway a trolley can be rigged up to save steps in getting the mail, suggests Farm and Home. The box is hung on two pulley door hangers, as shown in cut. A strong post, with a bent arm, is set next the highway, and a wire, a, suspended between it and the house, on which the box runs. A pulley is fastened in, or to, the post, and over it runs a cord, b c, to pull the box back and forth between the house and the road. The box is sent down to meet the carrier, who places the mail in it, and then it is quickly pulled back to the house.



HAY STACKING DEVICE.

Handy Device That Will Do Good Work Anywhere.

This handy device for stacking hay in the field can be set up anywhere in a very short time. It consists of two telegraph poles, two guy ropes, and an iron rod of cable, on which runs a carrier. By this method, says the Prairie Farmer, one can build as large a stack as he wishes, and do it quicker and better.

Plan of Hay Stacking Derrick.

OYSTER SHELL BARK LOUSE.

It Is a Hard Pest to Fight, But Keep at It—Destroys Shade Trees.

The oyster shell bark louse is a hard customer. Last season two neighbors called my attention to the shade trees in front of their residences. They were seven black ash trees of 15 to 20 years' growth. Three trees were covered with the louse on the trunk and out to the extreme end of the branches. Many of the limbs had died, and two trees had been cut down two years previous, having been killed by the scale.

These trees, explains the writer in Farm and Home, I soon discovered, needed radical treatment in order to be saved in one season, so I decided on one careful application. Making a kerosene emulsion of one to seven strength, arming myself with scrub brushes, a ladder and saw, I started to work as soon as the scales began to lift, which was the first of June. All limbs that were dead or quite sure to die were sawed out to be burned, and the remainder, with the trunk, were scrubbed with the emulsion until all scales were rubbed off.

The work was out of the ordinary method for large trees, but had the desired effect. They started at once into new growth and now are in a very promising condition. The owners were well satisfied to pay for the work. The kerosene emulsion was made of one gallon kerosene, two gallons boiling water and half pound soap, then agitated while hot for ten minutes with a foot pump. By adding five gallons water I had sufficient mixture to go over the seven trees.

PRACTICAL POINTS.

Treat your own family as politely as you do your neighbor Jones.' You live a good deal nearer to them.

If rats are bothering your corn get some wire netting of half-inch mesh and line the corn crib while it is empty.

The man who persists in growing noxious weeds will never sit in the legislature or win prizes at the county fair.

The 'man with the hoe" is no longer typical of the farmer. He rides in an auto and plows with one if he wishes.

Sweet clover has some value for pasture, but little for hay. It is of some good as fertilizer or to plow under in thin lands. It grows well on waste lands and is a good thing to hold new hillsides from excessive washing.

Varieties of Soil.

There are more than 500 varieties of soil, and each variety needs just a little different treatment from any other variety of soil. Also each variety has in it a different combination of fertilizers from any other variety. Therefore we have before us a problem worthy of the efforts of the wisest men. The man that best understands the various soils with which he has to work is the man that will generally succeed best in the cultivation of his land. The tendency is to dodge the study of the soil because it is a difficult study.

THE HAY CROP.

Some Suggestions for the Stacking in the Field.

Now that we have an unusually heavy crop of hay to secure, some farmers will be obliged to stack some of it. A foundation can be made of rails or poles laid close enough to hold the hay up from the ground and allow the circulation of air underneath to prevent the hay at the bottom gathering moisture from the ground and spoiling.

Begin the stack at the bottom considerably smaller than you intend to have the body of the stack. Lay the hay in the middle first and pack it very firmly and work outward until you get the size of the bottom. Carry it up a little ways and then begin to lay out a little at each course. Keep the middle fullest and pressed down, but do not walk close to the side while laying the outer course. I usually keep away from the edge three or four feet.

When you have enlarged the stack as much as you intend to, says the Orange Judd Farmer, carry it up evenly on the outside until you have fully two-thirds of the hay in that you intend to put in that stack, and then prepare to draw it in to top out. Keep the middle fullest and well packed and draw gradually until you have completed the top. Put a cap of marsh hay on, and put on hangers, as good hay is too valuable to be wasted by exposing it to the storms.

Keep in mind from the beginning, that if you keep the middle of the stack the fullest and well packed, and the outer course looser, the hay will droop on the outside and shed the rains perfectly from top to bottom of stack. A man who has a mechanical turn of mind can make a stack that looks well and in which the hay will keep as well as in the barn. Hay for stacking needs to be perfectly cured before it is hauled.

DON'T MUTILIATE THE ROOTS.

Careless Methods Will Reduce the Amount of the Yield.

In the cultivation of any farm crop, do not mutilate the roots. Carelessness in this regard has caused the loss of more in the way of farm crops than almost any other thing unless it be weeds. Take note of how long a tree stands still in its growth after it has been set out. That is because the roots have been mutilated and are making repairs before the growth of the tree can be resumed.

In the cultivation of a field crop, says the Farmers' Review, the result of destroying a part of the roots is not so obvious, because the roots have not been mutilated to the same degree as in the case of the tree, and also because the crop was growing so rapidly that the result is only in a lessened speed of growth. But the result is along the same line and exists even if it be not so noticeable.

Yet the speed of growth counts for a great deal in the development of a crop, and nothing should be done that will lessen that speed of development. A loss of 5 to 10 per cent may be caused and the farmer not suspect it, because he has no standard by which to judge it.

Before entering on the cultivation of any fast-growing crop the farmer should make a careful estimate as to where the roots are likely to be in the soil and avoid them. To leave the roots undisturbed is to leave them in the very best condition for growing, as the cultivation has broken up the crust above them and let in the air, which plays a large part in the preparation of plant food.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

A Good Plant for Localities Not Too Far North.

This is sometimes called Italian clover and German clover. It is hardy enough for locations sonth of the Ohio river, but winter kills it in the north. It is a beautiful plant, and a mass of crimson clover has a pleasing effect in the flower garden. In the south a big field of crimson clover is a pleasant sight.

Crimson Clover.

On the Atlantic seaboard it has been grown successfully as far north as Delaware. As a green crop for plowing under it is excellent.

Lettuce Good for Geese.

Lettuce is an excellent food for young geese and ducks. Usually there is more in the garden than the family uses. This can be fed with profit. It pays to raise it for young waterfowl, and all kinds of poultry like.

THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE EARTH

Many People Planning to Go to Southwest Oklahoma.

The removal of restrictions on Indian lands in the Indian Territory portion of Oklahoma, is creating great interest throughout the nation among capitalists looking for investments and planning to establish manufactories, as well as among the tillers of the soil who hope to better their condition.

Chickasha is situated in the Washita valley, the center of the choicest of the Indian lands, and to that city will go those who study the situation intent on reaching the vantage point. Seven railroad lines diverge there. Water plants will furnish to manufactories cheap electric power.

Chickasha ships more corn, more cotton and more live stock than any other point in Oklahoma.

The modern built business district in the valley and beautiful residence portion on hills make a veritable dreamland. The imposing churches and modern school buildings are monuments to the character of the citizens who erected them.

The country for which Chickasha is the market center ranks with the most productive in the world. Corn, cotton, wheat and alfalfa are grown with equal success to that of either crop in a one crop country. Garden trucking is to be one of the most profitable pursuits. Fruits of all kinds grow and produce luxuriantly. In fact, Grady county, of which Chickasha is the capital, is the garden spot of the earth.

Chickasha has a live Commercial Club which promptly answers letters of inquiry regarding the section to which the eyes of the nation are just now directed.

NOT ONLY COULD, BUT DID.

Mr. Grandon Able to Bear Testimony to Wife's Accomplishments.

Sometimes there is a drop of regret in the cup of joy served by fate to the husband of a brilliant talker. "I should think it would be a privilege to sit at the table with your wife three times a day," said one of Mrs. Grandon's ardent feminine admirers.

"Only twice a day," said Mr. Grandon, with a bow. "I do not go home at noon."

"Too bad!" said the admirer. "We could not get on without her at club I'm sure. Why, I believe she could talk intelligently on a thousand topics!"

"She can—and does," said Mr. Grandon, and with another bow he slipped out just as his wife appeared. —Youths' Companion.

THE REASON WHY.

First Passenger—I wonder why the train is making such a long stop at this station.

Second Passenger (experienced traveler)—I suppose it is because no one happens to be trying to catch the train

Proof Positive.

There is usually some convincing argument to a question of doubt, if one is only bright enough to think of it at the time of controversy. The farmer was able to produce the indisputable without delay of circumlocution. A number of people were gathered 'round the bulletin board of the Reading Eagle, on which was announced "Death of Frank Miller."

Two farmers from the extreme backwoods were gazing at the various items of news, when one of them spied the lugubrious statement, and pointing it out to his rustic comrade, remarked innocently:

"It says on that board: 'Death of Frank Miller.' Is that you?"

"No," replied the other, in all seriousness. "My name is John."

HEALTH AND INCOME

Both Kept Up on Scientific Food.

Good sturdy health helps one a lot to make money.

With the loss of health one's income is liable to shrink, if not entirely dwindle away.

When a young lady has to make her own living, good health is her best asset.

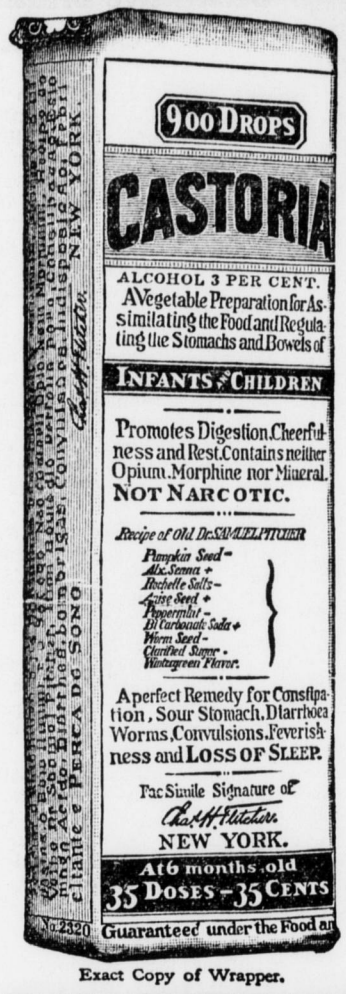
"I am alone in the world," writes a Chicago girl, "dependent on my own efforts for my living. I am a clerk, and about two years ago through close application to work and a boarding house diet, I became a nervous invalid, and got so bad off it was almost impossible for me to stay in the office a half day at a time.

"A friend suggested to me the idea of trying Grape-Nuts, which I did, making this food a large part of at least two meals a day.

"Today I am free from brain-tire, dyspepsia, and all the ills of an overworked and improperly nourished brain and body. To Grape-Nuts I owe the recovery of my health, and the ability to retain my position and income." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine true, and full of human interest.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS
Guaranteed under the Food an

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signatnre of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

FREE SHAVE.

Kind Gentleman—My poor man, of all the bad scrapes you've had, which was the worst?

Rambling Rupert—De worse scrape I ever had, sir, was when I got shaved in a barber college.

CUTICURA CURED FOUR

Southern Woman Suffered with Itching, Burning Rash—Three Little Babies Had Skin Troubles.

"My baby had a running sore on his neck and nothing that I did for it took effect until I used Cuticura. My face was nearly full of tetter or some similar skin disease. It would itch and burn so that I could hardly stand it. Two cakes of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment cured me. Two years after it broke out on my hands and wrist. Sometimes I would go nearly crazy for it itched so badly. I went back to my old stand-by, that had never failed me—one set of Cuticura Remedies did the work. One set also cured my uncle's baby whose head was a cake of sores, and another baby who was in the same fix. Mrs. Lillie Wilcher, 770 Eleventh St., Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1907."

Melba in Paris.

Mme. Melba has seldom received such a remarkable ovation as that which greeted her appearance at the recent opera gala performance in Paris. It cannot, however, compare in delirious enthusiasm with one she received some years ago in St. Petersburg. On one memorable night, after the close of the opera, she was called before the curtain again and again for more than an hour, until she was so exhausted that she could scarcely stand. Her enthusiastic admirers then followed her carriage to the hotel, where they serenaded her, although it was a bitterly cold night, until three o'clock in the morning. On the following day when she reached the station to depart the platform was crowded with hundreds of adoring music lovers. As the train was leaving they took the pencil with which she had written her autograph for all who could get near her, bit it into small pieces and passed them around as souvenirs.

Politeness.

It was the last day of the term in one of our public kindergartens. The children were all seated around the tables thoroughly enjoying the treat of ice cream which the teacher always provided on this occasion.

Glancing around the room at the beaming faces of the children, the kindergartner noticed one child pick up his plate and lick it.

She went up to him and said in a low tone of voice: "Freddie, put down your plate; it is not polite to pick it up and lick it."

Fred obeyed at once, quietly placing his plate on the table. He then put his head down to the plate and licked it.

Costly Popularity.

France's cruiser Leon Gambetta is named after the famous politician, who died on December 31, 1882. In the times of his intense popularity Gambetta had an experience which he was wont to tell against himself. In Paris admirers unyoked his horses and dragged the carriage to his house. Gambetta would narrate this with an air of pride, and he would add, with a smile: "But I never saw my horses again!"

SAVAGE FLING AT AUDIENCE.

Inebriated Orator Resented Disapproval of His Condition.

"Like many a statesman of the past," said Senator Beveridge, "he drank too much. And one Fourth of July morning, on a platform hung with flags and flowers before the courthouse of a country town, facing an audience of farmers and their families that had come from miles around, the statesman arose to deliver the Independence day oration in a slightly intoxicated state.

"He was not incapable of an oration, but his unsteady gait, his flushed face and disordered attire spoke ill of him, and the audience hissed.

"He held up his hand. They were silent. Then he laughed scornfully and said:

"'Ladies and gentlemen, when a statesman of my prominence consents to appear in such a little, one-horse town as this, he must be either drunk or crazy. I prefer to be considered an inebriate.'"—Washington Star.

A PERFECT TERROR.

Horace—Yes, I'm a fearful fellow when I'm roused.

Maud—Really! What time do they waken you?

The Spoiled Child.

"No," growled little Willie, "I don't want that big pink necktie on."

"It doesn't matter what you want," replied his mother, "you must have it on."

"Well, if you put it on me I'll cry all over it and that'll spoil it."—Philadelphia Press.

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna acts gently yet promptly on the bowels, cleanses the system effectually, assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently. To get its beneficial effects buy the genuine.

Manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS-50¢ per BOTTLE

ASTHMA and HAY FEVER POSITIVELY CURED by KINMONTH'S ASTHMA CURE
Over 3000 patients cured during the past 3 years. A 50 cent trial bottle sent to any address on receipt of 25 cts. DR. H. S. KINMONTH, Asbury Park N.J.

Regular Burial Place.

A well-known English bishop some time since lost his third wife. A clergyman who had known the first wife returned from Africa and wanted to see the grave. He called at the cathedral and saw the verger.

"Can you tell me where the bishop's wife is buried?"

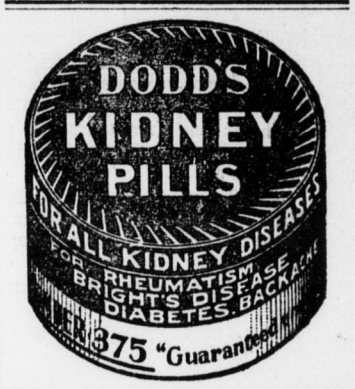
"Well, sir," replied the verger, "I don't know for certain, but he mostly buries 'em at Brompton."

No Running About.

Mrs. Gadder (reading an ad.)—Shopping by mail! How ridiculous!"

Mrs. Ascum—Why so?

Mrs. Gadder—Why, how can one shop by mail? You can only buy things by mail.



SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature
Brent Good
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Paxtine
TOILET ANTISEPTIC

Keeps the breath, teeth, mouth and body antiseptically clean and free from unhealthy germ-life and disagreeable odors, which water, soap and tooth preparations alone cannot do. A germicidal, disinfecting and deodorizing toilet requisite of exceptional excellence and economy. Invaluable for inflamed eyes, throat and nasal and uterine catarrh. At drug and toilet stores, 50 cents, or by mail postpaid.

Large Trial Sample
WITH "HEALTH AND BEAUTY" BOOK SENT FREE
THE PAXTON TOILET CO., Boston, Mass.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Absolutely harmless, cannot spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Of all dealers, or sent prepaid for 20 cents. HAROLD SOMERS, 149 De Kalb Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

PILES, the itching kind, and every other skin disease positively, quickly and permanently cured by the use of Boyd's Ointment. Greatest healer on Earth. Cures by absorption. Your druggist or 50c by mail. BOYD OINTMENT COMPANY, Kittanning, Pa.

Breezy County News

FIRST FORK.

Dr. W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium, Pa. Over Vogt's shoe store.

The funeral of Joe Ruggles was held at Austin on Saturday, he having died at the Austin Hospital, just one week after the accident mentioned in your last week's issue. Interment was made in Forest Hill Cemetery at that place. He leaves a widow and two sons, to mourn his loss. He had worked at the log train business 22 years, and never met with a serious accident before. We didn't learn his age though we think he was not far from 50 years.

Pearl Frazier, of Medix Run, is visiting her grandmother Mrs. Arch Caldwell, who is still in very poor health.

Marion Shutt, of West Bingham is visiting friends in this vicinity.

When the B. & S., Flyer pulled into the First Fork station one day last week somebody notified Conductor Bob. Lyman that there was a tramp riding on the beam under the coach. He crawled under and had some difficulty in dislodging the tramp, for he was clinging on for dear life The tramp was a kitten that had ridden from Wharton, evidently, One of the neighbor boys took him home and cared for him.

James Batchelder was up on July 25th making his annual collection of tithes and two per cent. for his trouble.

It costs a person quite a sum for the privilege of living in this section of the country, but perhaps it is worth the price, especially under a Republican administration.

NUF SED.

CAMERON.

Dr. W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium, Pa. Over Vogt's shoe store.

Peter Boyd is reported on the sick list.

Hon. F. X. Blumle of Emporium, was in town Wednesday.

Frank Wade, of Sterling Run, visited F. B. Hoag and family last week.

Mrs. Margaret Sullivan departed for Dunlevie, W. Va., Friday, to visit relatiives in that place, and intends to spend the summer there.

Mrs. John Schwab and Mrs. Wm. Wykoff visited friends at Sterling Run Sunday.

Mrs. Thomas Sixonsoxbaugh, of Sweden Valley, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. L. Webster, at Canoe Run.

The National Transit Co's men passed through this place Monday, brushing on their way east.

J. D. Brosus and family, of Detroit, Mich., are visiting E. F. Comley and wife the past week. Mr. Brosus is employed in the shops of the Wabash R'y.

Jack Clark reports finding a patch of huckleberries up Russell Hollow, which were as large as walnuts and picked a bushel in two hours and a half. As he had his pails covered we cannot vouch for the story, but Jack is of a very truthful character and so this is not disputed.

Harry Smith, of Renovo, came to this place Sunday morning to go berrying and returns with another big snake story, which is vouched for. He ran into a rattlesnake den, but being an expert marksman succeeded in killing twelve of them, ranging in size from 2½ to 4½ feet. He picked a bushel of blackberries and came in town in time to spend a few hours with friends in this place and returned to Emporium on the evening train.

LOUISE.

GROVE HILL.

Dr. W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium, Pa. Over Vogt's shoe store.

Mrs. Darius Ives called on friends on Mason Hill, Saturday.

Henry and Elmer Hill were business callers at Elk County Home last week.

Creston Hill, of Medix Run, is visiting relatives on the Hill.

Carrie Hill spent Saturday with her sister, Mrs. A. H. Jordan.

Gladys Hill was a Driftwood caller Saturday.

The farmers here are through haying.

Geo. S. Hill lost one of his horses Wednesday.

A. H. Jordan spent Saturday and Sunday with his sister in Wyside.

Everything quiet and peaceful on the Hill.

M. H.

Excellent Health Advice.

Mrs. M. M. Davison, of No. 379 Gifford Ave., San Jose, Cal., says: "The worth of Electric Bitters as a general family remedy, for headache, biliousness and torpor of the liver and bowels is so pronounced that I am prompted to say a word in its favor, for the benefit of those seeking relief from such afflictions. There is more health for the digestive organs in a bottle of Electric Bitters than in any other remedy I know of." Sold under guarantee at all drug stores. 50.

Cascasweet is for babies and children, and is especially good for the ills so common in hot weather. Look for the ingredients on the bottle. Contains no harmful drugs. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

HUNTLEY.

Dr. H. W. Mitchell, dentist, Emporium, Pa. Over Vogt's Shoe Store.

Mrs. John Jordan is visiting her daughter and new grandson, at Wyside, over Sunday.

Alice Jordan, of Wyside, is visiting her father this week.

Our base ball team is busy this week getting ready to trim up Sterling Run in the near future.

While blasting rocks on the highway, Thursday, W. A. Nelson narrowly escaped death by a rock being blown about one inch from his head.

Supervisor L. H. Smith and Pathmaster W. H. Logue are building a fine piece of road between Big Run and the Borough line. The road will be wide enough to permit two wagons to pass any where and is the finest piece of road building in the township.

Elmer Hill, of Grove Hill, was down off the Hill Saturday visiting friends.

C. J. Miller, A. H. Jordan, Clyde Collins, Walter Logue and W. R. Smith were business callers in Driftwood this week.

Henry Hill, of Grove Hill, passed through this villiage with his trotters, Saturday.

William H. Logue has a fine assortment of early apples which he will sell at reasonable prices.

Mrs. Ada Jordan, of Wyside, is visiting at W. W. Johnson's over Sunday.

Telegrapher H. F. Foster, of Sterling Run, has resumed his position at HY Tower after a few days vacation.

Thomas Kailborn made a business trip to Mason Hill Sunday.

Nellie Marsh, of Mason Hill, called on friends in town Sunday.

Mrs. Ambrose Marsh and daughter Pearl, of Mason Hill, spent Sunday with Wm. H. Logue and family.

Roy Logue who has been employed by the Erie Co., at Hornell, is at home suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

C. J. Miller and Albert Jordan attended camp meeting at Castle Garden Sunday.

A. W. Smith called on Captain C. W. Barr, of Tunnell Hill, Sunday.

Captain C. Wesley Barr called on friends in town Sunday.

W. R. Smith, V. S., shot a valuable horse for Captain Barr, of Tunnell Hill, Thursday. The horse was suffering from a complication of diseases.

Fireman Dan Kailborn, of Renovo, visited his father on Sunday.

Our base ball team have selected a new diamond on Levi Smith's farm, where there is more room to practice. After trimming Sterling Run they want to tackle Weedville next.

Clarence Johnson visited friends in Sinnamahoning Sunday.

J. F. S.

STERLING RUN.

Dr. W. H. Mitchell, Dentist, Emporium, Pa. Over Vogt's shoe store.

Mrs. Smith and daughter Mrs. Dugan and children of Tyrone, visited in town on Tuesday.

Mrs. D. E. Spangler is on the sick list this week.

Sterling Run base ball team played Sinnamahoning, Friday, and were defeated 7 to 6.

G. H. Howlett visited his family over Sunday.

Zoella Mason, who has been quite ill from the effects of her fall a couple of weeks ago, is reported better.

Mrs. Mary R. Earl and son of Elkhart, Ind., are visiting relatives in town.

Doreatha Smith of Driftwood, visited friends in town Saturday.

The base ball team cleared $25 at their social Saturday night.

Mrs. J. P. McNarney and children of Emporium were the guests of Mrs. T. M. Lewis and family Tuesday.

Lottie White and children of Rochester are the guests of J. R. Frank and wife.

Marion Towers of Driftwood, was a visitor in town the past week.

Mrs. Erylie and grandson of Williamsport visited friends in town the past week.

BLUE BELL.

BEECHWOOD.

Jacob Herbstreet and wife called on St. Marys friends Saturday.

Mary Robinson of Emporium is spending the week with Mrs. Robt. Wylie.

John Smith expects to move his family to Medix Run this week.

Mrs. John Lawson and son Richard, left Saturday for Erie, where they expect to stay for some time.

John Reed of St. Marys, is passing the week with his parents here.

Mrs. Ed. Reed and family of Emporium were pleasant visitors in town last week, guests of the former's parents Mr. and Mrs. Michael Evers.

Mrs. W. Haynes of Rathbun, spent Sunday with Mrs. D. M. Toner.

Elizabeth Evers is visiting her sister at Emporium.

Rose and Thresia Lawson left Wednesday for Brockwayville, Falls Creek and DuBois to spend their vacation.

Mrs. Morse and family of Emporium, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Lawson. Call again, folks.

ROSEBUD.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup is especially recommended for children. It tastes nearly as good as maple sugar. Sold by R. C. Dodson.

Destructive British Columbia Fire.

Thousands Driven From the Region of Crows Nest and are Camped on the Hills.

CRANBROOK, CANADA, AUG. 4.—The most disastrous forest fire in the history of British Columbia is to-day sweeping like a tidal wave of flame toward the Montana border. All efforts being put forth to check the onward sweep of the flames seem puny and ineffectual.

Wherever the fire fighters take their stand they are soon driven back from their positions by the great roaring and ever widening wall of flame.

The vast Rochester timber tracts of the great northwest section are being consumed as rapidly as pine knots in a furnace and the timber loss alone is enormous.

The flames are visible for a distance of fifty miles. The survivors are utterly destitute but outside aid for the sofferers is coming rapidly. The whole burned district is under strict martial law.

Vancouver wired $5,000 for relief yesterday and sent a train load of supplies to-day. A special dispatch from Winnipeg declares that the deaths will reach 400.

Supplies of food and clothing are being rushed to the stricken region from Vancouver, Nelson, Cranbrook and Michel. The fires near Hosmer, Michel and Cranbrook, which threatened each of these towns, have apparently been checked.

For Sore Feet.

"I have found Bucklen's Arnica Salve to be the proper thing to use for sore feet, as well as for healing burns, sores cuts, and all manner of abrasions," writes W. Stone, of East Portland, Maine. It is the proper thing too for piles. Try it! Sold under guarantee at all drug stores 25c.

In Good Luck.

"About two years ago my father came here from Mason City, Iowa, on a visit" says O. L. Scott. Duffield, Mich. "While here he was taken sick with diarrhoea and cramps I gave him several doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and it cured him." This remedy always cures. It is for sale by L. Taggart.

She Likes Good Things.

Mrs. Chas. E. Smith, of West Franklin, Maine, says: "I like good things and have adopted Dr. King's New Life Pills as our family laxative medicine, because they are good and do their work without making a fuss about it." These painless purifiers sold at all drug stores. 25c.

Pineules for the kidneys. 30 day's trial $1.00 Guaranteed. Act directly on the kidneys and bring relief in the first dose, for backache, rheumatic pains, kidney and bladder trouble. Invigorate the entire system. Sold at R. C. Dodson's drug store. 3m

Hundreds of people who suffer from backache, rheumatism, lame back, lumbago and similar ailments are not aware that these are merely symptoms of kidney trouble, and to be relieved they must correct the cause. Pineules for the kidneys, pleasant and easy to take, are readily absorbed by the stomach and blood act directly on the kidneys, bringing quick relief to backache and other symptoms of kidney and bladder derangements. A dose of Pineules at bed time brings relief. 30 days' trial $1.00 and guaranteed or money back. Sold at R. C. Dodson's drug store. 3m

Executor's Notice.

Estate of JOHN COSTELLO, late of Emporium, Pa., Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate, of said decedent have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate for rent or any other transaction, are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make them known without delay, to

F. X. BLUMLE, Executor.

GREEN & FELT, Attorneys.
Emporium, Pa., Aug. 6, 1908, 25-4t.

AT

M. F. Conway

Fine Line Groceries Hosiery, Ribbon and Notions.

WATCH THIS SPACE

Mrs. M. F. Conway,
BROAD STREET.

House for Sale.

Six room house situated on West Fifth street, supplied with gas and city water and bath, toilet and laboratory, for sale. Inquire of H. Day. the tannery office. 17-tf.

The Best on Earth.

Protection against Accidents and Sickness is an absolute necessity. It costs but $5.00 a year for $15.00 weekly benefits, and $2,000 death claim. The only policy paying such liberal benefits. This Company also writes policies for $10.00 and $25.00 per year. Liberal commissions to agents, by the German Commercial Accident Co., Phil'a, Pa. W. R. Sizer, Gen'l Agent, Sizerville, Pa. R. R. McQuay of Emporium, is a representative of the Company. Drop him a postal—He will do the balance. In case of sudden injury this Company provides temporary relief to the amount of $25.00. if notified by wire of an accident. 17-ly.

Bucknell University.

John Howard Harris, Ph. D., L. L. D., President.

Founded 1846. Over a million dollar equipment. Fifteen Buildings. Twentieth Century methods. A school for all.

Write for a catalogue to the Registrar, William C. Gretzinger, Lewisburg, Pa.

Fall Term opens Sept. 19, 1908. 21-6t.

Pineules for Backache, little golden globules, easy and pleasant to take. Act directly on the kidneys, purify the blood and invigorate the entire system. Best for backache, lame back, kidneys and bladder. 30 days trial $1.00. Guaranteed. Sold at R. C. Dodson's drug store. 3m

Sick Headache and Biliousness relieved at once with Rings Little Liver Pills. A rosy complexion and clear eyes result from their use. Do not gripe or sicken. Good for all the family. Sold at R. C. Dodson's drug store. 3m

Warning.

All persons are hereby forbidden from trespassing upon the property of this Company without a permit from this office, or the Manager at the works.

KEYSTONE POWDER MFG. CO.
Emporium, Pa., August 1st, 1903 24-tf.

LADY WANTED

Honest, industrous woman wanted to introduce our large line of foreign and domestic dress goods, waistings, trimmings, etc. among friends, neighbors and townspeople. We prefer a woman who has a trade already worked up. Should be able to earn $25.00 or more weekly. Dealing direct from the mills our prices are low and patterns exclusive. No money required. Write for full particulars.
STANDARD DRESS GOODS CO., 100-7th St., Binghamton, N. Y. 23-3t

PILES RUDY'S PILE **Suppository** A cure guaranteed if you use

D. Matt. Thompson, Sup't Graded Schools, Statesville, N. C., writes: "I can say they do all you claim for them." Dr. S. M. Devore, Raven Rock, W. Va., writes: "They give universal satisfaction." Dr. H. D. McGill, Clarksburg, Tenn., writes: "In a practice of 23 years, I have found no remedy to equal yours." PRICE, 50 CENTS. Samples Free. Sold by druggists. MARTIN RUDY, LANCASTER, PA.

Sold in Emporium by L. Taggart & R. C. Dodson
CALL FOR F[illegible] SAMPLE

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE

FOUNDED IN 1815

A high grade college with good traditions. Ideal location. Expenses reasonable. *Fine new commons and club house for young men.* Well equipped gymnasiums. Preparatory School connected with college. Fall term opens Sept. 15th. Write to

PRESIDENT CRAWFORD, MEADVILLE, PA.

SECOND TO NONE

ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO.
396-408 Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

August Sale
—OF—
Blankets

Carloads and carloads of the finest blankets made in the world at the lowest prices of the yea.

Great Opportunities for Hotel Keepers and Housekeepers

All Wool Blankets
White Wool Blankets
Plaid Wool Blankets
Crib Blankets
Beacon Blankets
Fleece Blankets
Bed Spreads
Comforters

At a Saving of $1.00 to 5.00 a Pair.

Railroad Fares Rebated in connection with the Chamber of Commerce.

ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO.
American Block, Buffalo, N.Y.

HUMPHREYS'

Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the SICK PARTS without loss of time.

A. A. CURES } FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES } SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES } SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. CURES } WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES } COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. CURES } COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES } KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES } SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. CURES } BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.

60c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

BOOK MAILED FREE.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhœa.

It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus.

It is equally successful for summer diarrhœa and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now.

PRICE, 25C. LARGE SIZE, 50C.

PINEULES

30 DAYS' TREATMENT FOR $1.00

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

FOR ALL KIDNEY BLADDER TROUBLE, RHEUMATISM AND LUMBAGO

A dose at bed time usually relieves the most severe case before morning.

BACK-ACHE

PINEULE MEDICINE CO.
CHICAGO, U. S. A.
R. C. DODSONS DRUG STORE.

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP
KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE HONEY AND TAR
Red Clover Blossom and Honey Bee on Every Bottle.

SILKS

Exceptional Values

We have just received direct from one of Philadelphia's largest silk mills, some excellent qualities of Black and Colored Taffeta and other Silks which we will offer at unusual low prices

WEAR GUARANTEED

$1.00 Black Taffeta Silk 30 in. wide at 75c yard
1.15 Black Taffeta Silk 35 in. wide at 94c yard
1.25 Black Taffeta [illegible]k 35 in. wide at 1.00 yard
.90 COLORED All Colors Taffeta Silk 26 in. wide at 75c yard
1.50 BLACK OR WHITE Messaline 35 in. wide at 1.25 yard
1.50 Black Peau de Soi 35 in. wide at 1.25 yard

Selling for Cash makes Our Low Prices Possible.

R. Kuehne,
Emporium's Largest and Finest Dry Goods Store

BEWARE! END OF THE WORLD ONLY 12,000,000 YEARS AWAY!

By G. FREDERICK WRIGHT, A. M., LL. D.

Then the Sun Will Shrink, Lose Its Heat and Inhabitants of the Earth Will Freeze and Starve to Death.

High Browed Scientists Have It All Worked Out—"Things Are in a Bad Way," Warns Adherent of Nebular Hypothesis—World's Center Giving Forth Warmth May Save Us for a Time, But Ultimate Destruction Is Inevitable, Wise Ones Say.

SUN, MOON 12,000,000 YEARS 5,000,000 YEARS THAT WILL BE NEXT WEEK, HOWNICE JOY!!
IN THE NUT FACTORY
FIVE MILES BELOW AND FOUR HUNDRED DEGREES ABOVE IT FEELS AS IF THIS MIGHT BE THE PLACE!!! WOW!!!
IF THE SUN WOULD GO OUT OF BUSINESS RIGHT THIS MINUTE UNCLE WOULD'NT CARE
THEY WILL BE UNKNOWN WHEN—
REPORTER—HAVE BEEN REQUESTED TO INTERVIEW YOU WHETHER IT IS TRUE YOU ARE GOING OUT OF BUSINESS IN 12,000,000 YEARS
NOTHING FOR PUBLICATION AT THIS TIME
ICE
ICE
IT WILL NOT ALWAYS BE THUS!!

REASONING from the principles of the pretty generally accepted nebular hypothesis the end of the world is to be reached very gradually through the increasing reign of cold and the lengthening of the earth's day. For it is evident that the sun cannot keep on radiating heat at the present rate, or, indeed, at any rate, forever. As Lord Kelvin has well said, we know that the sun is cooling off just as certainly as we should know that a hot stone which we encountered in a field was cooling off, though we had not seen it long enough to measure the rate of its cooling. Heat is not a permanent quality of any known object. The sun must be losing its heat, and hence in time will become a cold and lifeless object.

If things continue to go on as they now do, astronomers tell us, the sun will lose its life-giving heat long before 12,000,000 years have elapsed. Like all other cooling bodies, the sun must be diminishing in size. Its diameter must be contracting. Newcomb estimates that in less than 5,000,000 years the sun's diameter will contract to one-half its present length, so that the sun will occupy only one-eighth of the space it now occupies. It is hardly possible for it after that to continue to furnish as much heat as it does now, but it must then cool off with great rapidity.

This reasoning is based on the supposition that the sun is not yet a solid body, but is so hot that its mass is still in a gaseous state. But the force of gravity upon the sun is so great that the gas is compressed into a much smaller proportionate compass than it is on the earth. The force of gravity on the surface of the sun is 27 times that on the earth, so that a man weighing 150 pounds on the earth would weigh nearly two tons on the sun. So great is this pressure of gravity on the gases of the sun that are they reduced to one-quarter the density of the solid nucleus of the earth. But so long as the nucleus of the sun continues to be gaseous it will continue to grow hotter as it diminishes in size. So soon, however, as it loses sufficient heat to allow the material to take on the solid form, a crust will be formed and the radiating heat will rapidly diminish. Probably, also, the heat radiated will diminish long before that time, even though the sun is growing hotter, because of the diminishing size of the globe.

The only way that the astronomers can see to avoid this slow paralysis of the sun, and so of the whole solar system, is that lately proposed by Prof. Langley in a sensational article depicting what would happen if a dark world moving at an incredible speed in space should come so near our sun that the two would collide. In this case the original heat of the sun might be restored, but the catastrophe would practically produce such an expansion of its volume and such an increase of its radiating power that everything on the earth would be burned up, producing about such phenomena as are described by the Apostle Peter. Indeed, the resemblance between the words of the apostle and the theory of the Washington astronomer was as striking as it was unexpected, so much so that some readers may not know from which source the following quotation is taken:

"The heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall be dissolved with fervent heat, and the earth and the works therein shall be burned up."

But the suggestion of the astronomer was pure speculation. There are no apparent signs of any such approaching catastrophe as Dr. Langley suggests as possible. At any rate, we may settle down to the conclusion that so far as astronomical forces are concerned the present order of things will not be disturbed for three or four million years.

But an equally gloomy prospect is before the world in the distant future from another cause which is in slow operation. The length of the earth's day is slowly increasing through the retarding influence of the tides produced by the moon. To be sure, this effect is so slight that it has not been directly perceptible since accurate methods of measuring the time of the earth's revolution on its axis have been observed. But that it must be taking place is as sure as that friction will stop a railroad train when the steam is turned off.

The tides raised by the moon's attraction are distributed by the continents so as to present many anomalies, but when considered in themselves they act the same as a wave three feet high constantly running in an opposite direction to the revolution of the earth, and so by friction retarding its motion. Astronomers are agreed that similar tides produced on the moon have reduced her revolution on her axis to a period of 28 days. Eventually the revolution of the earth will be reduced so that our day will be several times longer than now. When that time comes the nights will be so cold that nothing can stand it, and if they could the days will be so hot that what was left by the cold would be destroyed by the heat. But that time, also, is so far in the future that the present generation may put it out of their minds. This catastrophe will not arrive for many million years yet. Indeed, before that time arrives the sun will have become so far cooled off that we shall be indifferent to everything else that happens.

Another limit to the future of the habitable portion of the earth is brought to light by the rapid progress of erosion that is going on all over the land surface of the world. Wallace estimates that one foot of the earth's surface is, on the average, washed away by the streams every 3,000 years and deposited at the bottom of the ocean. This amounts to more than 300 feet in a million years. As the main elevation of North America is 748 feet, and that of Europe 671 feet, it follows that by the operation of present forces Europe will be washed into the sea in 2,000,000 years, and America in 3,000,000 years. What providence has in store for us after that, no man knows. If the sunken portion shall rise at the end of that period, as it did at the end of the coal period, there will be dry land to live on, but it is doubtful if it have such stores of iron and coal as have blessed the present race of human beings.

There are two other sources of heat to which we may look with much confidence and hope. It was more than a dream of Ericsson to invent an engine which could be run by collecting the direct rays of the sun through immense sun-dials, thus generating the heat necessary to set in motion the wheels of industry. But the successful carrying out of his plans would necessitate the transfer of our great manufacturing centers to the rainless regions of the world where sunshine prevails. It, therefore, will not be impossible that the desert of Sahara and the sandy wastes of Central Asia shall in the future usurp the place now assumed by the localities in proximity to the great coal fields of the world, while the latter become overgrown with briars and brambles like the mounds of many an ancient center of civilization.

Still another possible source from which we may draw infinite quantities of heat and power is to be found in the heated center of the earth. As we descend below the surface of the earth, the temperature rises on an average of one degree in 60 feet. At a depth of two miles, therefore, the temperature of boiling water would be reached, and at a depth of five miles a temperature of more than 400 degrees. It would, therefore, not seem by any means impossible to bore into the earth deep enough to make a portion of its heat available for all ordinary purposes.

The world, however, is concerned with impending catastrophes nearer at hand. The prosperity of the present time is largely due to the rapidity with which we are using up the reserved stores of nature upon or near the surface of the earth.

Thus geology, while it opens up to mankind the stores of good that are buried for safekeeping in the depths of the earth, points to their limited quantity, and calls upon men to use them economically and leave as much as possible for future generations. Wastefulness of these limited stores is a sin. At the same time it gives the philosophical student of history a sobering view of the destiny of man. Nothing is more certain than that man has not been always on the earth, and that he is not always to stay here. The world is like a transcontinental railroad train and the human race like a passenger who gets on at one end and has to get off at the other. Out of mystery man came and into mystery he goes. The visible world is a passing show. All that is unchangeable lies in the world of the unseen.

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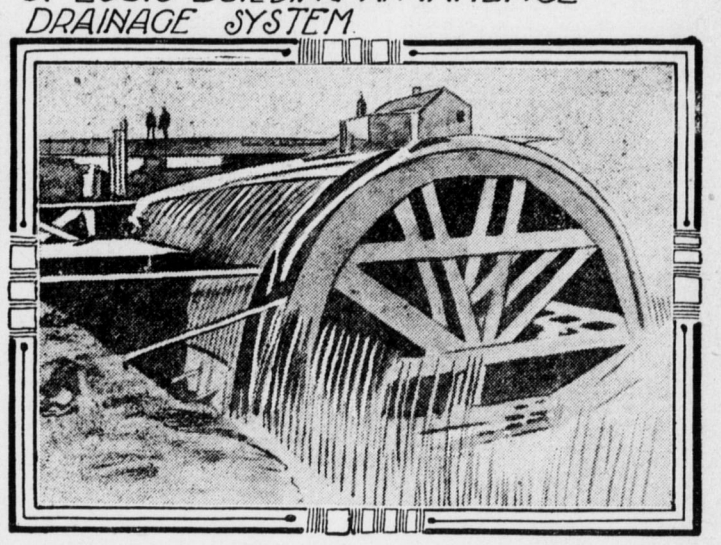
BIGGEST SEWER IN WORLD

ST LOUIS BUILDING AN IMMENSE DRAINAGE SYSTEM



The big sewers of Paris have gained a world-wide notoriety; sewers in which the criminal classes could hide and escape detection, and big enough to permit fair-sized boats sailing through them. But now one American city at least has, or rather has in the course of construction, a sewer which far exceeds in size anything which Paris possesses, or any other city of the world, for that matter. It is big enough to permit a big tug to steam through its bricked and cemented walls. It is known as the Harlem Creek sewer and will be 29 feet in diameter in its largest section and from 27 feet to 18 feet in the smaller sections, the main section and the two branches measuring over four miles in extent and the whole draining more than 6,000 acres of land. There are longer sewers than this, and there are drainage systems, not sewers, which drain much larger tracts of land, but there is no sewer in the world that combines such great size with extent of area drained, and there is no city drainage system in the world that in any way compares with it.

To the average person a 20-foot sewer means nothing at all, because the usual man or woman knows little about sewers; but to engineers and contractors it means something stupendous in sewer construction. Sixteen feet has heretofore been the extreme size for city sewers, and most sewers are from 10 to 12 feet in diameter, with branch lines very much smaller, in some cases only a foot or 18 inches in diameter. When these figures are considered and compared with the dimensions of the Harlem Creek sewer, even the uninitiated cannot fail to see what an enormous work the city of St. Louis has in hand in its new sewer. The Harlem Creek sewer is nearly twice as large in its internal diameter as any other sewer yet built. From its lowest point to the top of the arch it is more than twice the height of a high-ceilinged room and almost three times the height of the ordinary modern ceilings. From the surface of the water when the sewer runs at ordinary capacity to the top of the arch is 19 feet 6 inches, or half again the height of the ordinary room. Gasoline launches could sail up this sewer without difficulty at any stage of water, and when the flow is low a tugboat would have no trouble in steaming from one end of the large section to the other. If the bottom of the sewer were level, a loaded van could drive through it and still have room to spare at the top.

The Harlem Creek sewer was begun July 13, 1906, and Sewer Commissioner Fardwell expects to have the public section, or that section running from Florissant avenue to the river, completed within another year. The entire system will probably not be finished for three or four years more, and all the connecting lines will not be laid till the section drained becomes more thickly populated.

The popular idea of large sewers has been gained from the lurid pictures which Victor Hugo and Eugene Sue have drawn of the sewers of Paris, and from what the many less illustrious writers have said of the sewers of London and other European cities.

London has the most complicated and longest sewer system owing to its great extent and enormous population, but there is no city in Europe, as there are none of any size in America except St. Louis which does not have to treat the sewage before disposing of it.

The elaborate pumping stations which the sewer departments of New York and Chicago are obliged to maintain for sanitary reasons cost those cities thousands of dollars every year, while the treating plants in European sewer systems are the most important and expensive parts of the systems. St. Louis has none of this to contend with, having unexcelled natural drainage with a river into which to empty its sewage, which is of such a character that it purifies itself without artificial assistance. The sewage problem is, say engineers, one of the simplest with which St. Louis has to deal, for it practically solves itself. Therefore it is all the more remarkable that that city should be able to boast of the largest sewer in existence. In most instances great difficulties to be overcome give rise to great results, but here is a case of a great result without the stimulus of a great difficulty, and the city should take all the more credit for its enterprise on that account.

The sewer question is a wonderfully interesting one from other standpoints than that of sanitation. Though supposed to be absolutely a modern subject, it is one of the most ancient of problems and was studied as long ago as the time of Solomon. The oldest sewer in the world was built by King Solomon and extended from within the walls of Jerusalem to a point outside the walls, where the waste which it carried was used to fertilize the vineyards and gardens of the farmers of the immediate neighborhood. According to recent discoveries made in the vicinity, it is believed that this sewer, which was a tunnel 7½ feet in diameter, built of masonry, was abandoned because a spring which supplied water to a portion of the city was diverted from its course when the sewer was constructed. The pool of Bethesda, the healing waters of which were eagerly sought by the ill and infirm in Biblical times, is believed to be the inside terminus of this old sewer, and the "troubling of the waters" which was the signal for those who watched to descend into the pool is supposed to be due to the periodical bubbling of the spring beneath.

In ancient Rome sewers were considered of as much importance as aqueducts. The oldest sewers, or cloacae, were built by Tarquinius Priscus, about 200 B. C., while the largest, the Cloaca Maxima, was in use 26 centuries, and was only abandoned within the last ten years. The Cloaca Maxima was ten feet six inches wide and 14 feet high in the interior, with a solid masonry wall on all sides. The intercepting sewers were open channels five feet wide, and are described as large enough for a loaded hay cart to drive through without difficulty. These channels were paved throughout with slabs of stone, like those used in the Roman streets.

In ancient Rome only the streets and the public buildings were connected with the sewers, and householders had, therefore, to carry waste water and garbage into the street and throw it into the open sewers. In recent years the municipality of Rome has installed a fine modern sewer system, and the abundant supply of water which the aqueducts of the ancient Romans have provided renders the flushing of the sewers an easy matter, and gives the city one of the most satisfactory drainage systems in Europe.

When the United States consul at Marseilles wrote to the mayor of the city for permission to make investigations with regard to the disposal of garbage, sewage and other city waste, for his government, he was answered in this wise:

"Garbage is one of the finest dishes of the place. Well cooked and nicely prepared, as they do it in the country, it is something exquisite."

As an example of Gallicizing of the "American" language, this is a gem. As a hint to American sanitary officers, it is more, it is sublime. With its new garbage reduction plant and its splendid new sewers, St. Louis bids fair to soon dispose of its offensive refuse so effectively that the people of the city will be like the mayor of Marseilles, unable to distinguish between the thing, garbage, and another thing the name of which it resembles, cagbage, and in another quarter of a century may make the same reply if asked the same question.

Indian Followers of Solomon.

There is a custom, which embodies the wisdom of Solomon, observed by the Pueblo Indians. Once a year, an Indian, garbed in the skin of a mountain lion, which represents his god, whips such of the children of the community as are between the ages of four and ten, both for the wrong they have done and the wrong they are going to do. The happiness of these children, who have paid the penalty of their misdoings for a year in advance, is difficult to estimate. The respect of the Indian boy for his elders, and his obedience to his parents, testifies to the efficacy of this treatment and suggests the wisdom of its introduction to the gilded youth of the metropolis. —Outing Magazine.

Take Much Wealth Into Canada.

It has been stated on British authority that American immigrants into Canada are taking $50,000,000 worth of property into that country each year.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER ONE.
A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and to give the General Assembly power to establish a separate court in Philadelphia county, with criminal and miscellaneous jurisdiction.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same are hereby, proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof.

That section six of article five be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegany all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas, shall be vested in one court of common pleas in each of said counties, composed of all the judges in comission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The present judge of each of the said courts shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in each of the said courts may be, by law, increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first Monday of January succeeding its adoption.

Section 2. That article five, section eight, be amended by making an addition thereto so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of oyer and terminer and the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of said counties, in such manner as may be directed by law: Provided, That in the county of Philadelphia the General Assembly shall have power to establish a separate court, consisting of not more than four judges, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases and in such other matters as may be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER TWO.
A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth, allowing counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts or other municipal or incorporated districts to increase their indebtedness.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That section eight, article nine, of the Commonwealth, of Pennsylvania reading as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," be amended, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article of said Consittution, so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed ten per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER THREE.
A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealta of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceeding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judical office, or in any other election office which he is or may be authorized to fill, if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provision of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceeding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years, and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer elected in the year, one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successor shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceeding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read;—

Except as otherwise providrd in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected to the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year, next preceeding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrate no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county, and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars, such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large, and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia, the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 5. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"An officer, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and election of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read as follows:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

An Unsecured Loan.

Though pawnbrokers are not supposed to have any friends, only customers, there is a story that is told in New York that shows that they sometimes stretch their rules—if the right man comes along. A certain racing man had been having a very hard streak of luck. If there were twenty-one horses in the race, his choice would never be better than No. 20. Finally his money was all gone; also all of his negotiable property. When he had spent his last dollar for breakfast, he turned into the pawnshop where all his valuables were being cared for, and they amounted to considerable.

"I'd like to have $500 on this," he said to the proprietor, laying down an ordinary lead pencil on the counter.

Without a change of countenance, the pawnbroker made out a ticket and passed the money over the counter.

Right there the racing man's fortunes seemed to change. Every one of his selections proved an easy winner, and, as he pushed his luck, he was able at the end of the week to redeem his pencil and all his other valuables. —New York Globe.

A Doubtful Guarantee.

The Arabs and, indeed, all Moslems have the practice of re-enforcing promises by adding to their word of honor the Arabic phrase Inshallah ("Please God"). How much meaning it conveys in some lands of the east is told in the pages of "In Moorish Captivity."

The pious proviso is a very useful formula to the Moors and is frequently used in making promises that they have no intention whatever of keeping, as they can then take refuge behind the Almighty when they are taxed with their breach of faith.

There is a story told of a man who kept a shop in Gibraltar and who knew the ways of the Moor. To him one day came one of the faithful, who was desirous of buying some cloth. On being informed that the price was $2 a yard, payment in sixty days, he replied:

"All right. I will take so much and will pay you in sixty days, Inshallah."

"No," said the vender, "the price is $2, payment in sixty days. For sixty days, Inshallah, the price is $2.50."

The First Reporter.

The modern reporter harks back to the reign of Queen Anne and to the unknown scribe who attempted to tell the public the secrets of her parliament. He had a hard time of it, for parliament wished to keep its secrets to itself. In 1728 an order was passed "that it is an indignity to and a breach of the privilege of this house for any person to presume to give in written or printed newspapers any account or minute of the debates or proceedings; that upon discovery of the authors, printers or publishers of any such newspapers this house will proceed against the offenders with the utmost severity." During the famous Wilkes case in 1772 the reporters won the victory which they have since held without dispute.—New York American.

When the Lights Went Out.

Almost every speaker has had the experience of the house becoming totally dark because of the failure of the electric lights. Here is such an experience by one lecturer. It was in Pittsburg; the audience was a Hebrew society. When the lights went out, the lecturer waited a moment and then said, "We will proceed anyway, for I still have the Israel-lites." It was the hit of the evening.—Lyceumite and Talent.

A Great Secret.

At some of the English country fairs a "great secret" is sold in sealed envelopes at twopence apiece. Here is the secret: "Never buy an article before examining it. If you had known this before, you would not have paid twopence for this worthless envelope when you could get more than two dozen good ones for the same price."

"Misery Loves Company."

"I beg your pardon," said the stranger on the bicycle, riding slowly up to the sidewalk and steadying himself by putting his foot on the curb, "but I am looking for a restaurant where I can get a good meal. Can you direct me to one?"

The man whom he addressed was standing in front of a store trying to rub a grain of sand out of his eye with one hand and holding his hat on with the other, for it was a windy day, and at first he made no response. But presently he spoke.

"Go to the next block," he said, "and turn to the right. Four doors down you will find a restaurant."

The stranger thanked him and rode on. About an hour later they accidentally met again. The stranger was on his way out of town. He stopped and spoke.

"My friend," he said, "I followed your directions. I went to the restaurant you directed me to, and I got the worst meal I ever had in my life."

"I thought you would," answered the other. "If you had waited till I got that grain of sand out of my eye I should have sent you to a good restaurant, but you didn't. I just had to divide my misery with somebody, and you happened to be handy."—Youth's Companion.

She Worked the Snake Cure.

Novel crimes are occasionally committed in Paris, as, for instance: An old gypsy woman called on a doctor living in the Place Pierriere and asked him to visit her daughter, who was lying ill in a caravan on the fortifications near by. "I have tried the serpent cure," she said, "but there was no result. If you will allow me to pay your fee in advance I shall be sure you will come."

The doctor consented, and the old woman handed him a $100 note. As he was getting the change out of the safe she again mentioned the "serpent cure" and he asked her what it was. "This," she said, and, taking a box from under her rags, she turned half a dozen snakes out on the floor.

The doctor was startled and rushed out of the room. When he returned with a stick he found that the woman and the snakes had vanished, while all the money in his safe had also gone. He still held the $100 note in his hand, but this proved to be a forgery.

A Victim of Leprosy.

"On my travels in Venezuela," said a New York man, "I stayed in a hotel with a young man in whose family there was the taint of leprosy, though he apparently did not have it. One night sitting at dinner he became angry at a waiter and brought his hand down on the table with full force. He instantly realized that he did not feel the blow and sat looking at his hand, his face whitening with horror. 'Give me your knife, Bob,' he said to his chum. He grabbed the pocketknife in a frenzy and stabbed the side of his hand with vicious cuts from finger tips to wrist. You may not know that leprosy appears in the side of the hand, numbness being a sign. The man did not feel the cuts. He arose from the table, knocking over his chair, rushed out into the courtyard of the hotel, and we heard the quick tang of a revolver shot, telling us how he had conquered the leper's curse by ending his life."

Dollar Bills by Weight.

"Dollar bills are worth almost their weight in gold," a bank president said the other day to a depositor.

"Yes, I suppose they come in handy for change and are easy to carry," the depositor replied absently.

"No; I was speaking literally," the bank president said. "We got into an argument in the bank here the other day as to how much a dollar bill weighed. A twenty dollar gold piece weighs 540 grains. We found that twenty-seven crisp, new one dollar bills weigh the same as a twenty dollar gold piece. We tested some bills that had been in use and found that it took but twenty-six of them to balance the gold piece. I suppose that twenty-six used bills gather an accumulation of dirt in passing from hand to hand that weighs about what one new bill does." —Kansas City Star.

Vagaries of the Plumb Line.

One of the curious things that men of science have discovered in their innumerable efforts to measure and map the earth with the least possible error is the fact that there are places where the direction of a plumb line is not vertical. Irregularities of density in the crust of the globe may produce this phenomenon.

A remarkable instance has been found in the island of Porto Rico where the deviation from the vertical is so great that in mapping the island the northern and southern coast lines, as shown on the older maps, had each to be moved inward half a mile.—New York Tribune.

The Brainy Bunch.

Mr. Sinic—Do you see those three people walking together down there? Mrs. Getup—Yes; who are they? Mr. Sinic—One is a somnambulist, one is a kleptomaniac and one is a plagiarist. Mrs. Getup—Law sakes! I never dreamed we were going to meet so many brainy people in a bunch.—Kansas City Newsbook.

The Fuller He Gets.

"Bliggins is a very inconsistent man."

"In what way?"

"The later he stays out at night the more he wants to sing 'Home, Sweet Home.'"—Exchange.

Conceit is the soap bubble of life, very large, very smooth and ascendant until pricked.

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Cherry History.

It is still asserted in schoolbooks that cherries were introduced to England by the "fruiterer" or greengrocer of Henry VIII.; also, that they were not common for a hundred years after that time. This is an error. Mr. Thomas Wright found the name in every one of the Anglo-Saxon vocabularies which he edited. So common were they and so highly esteemed that the time for gathering them became a recognized festival—"cherry fair" or "feast." And this grew into a proverbial expression for fleeting joys. Gower says the friars taught that "life is but a cherye-fayre," and Hope "endureth but a throwe, right as it were a cherye-feste." There is more than one record of the purchase of trees for the king's garden at Westminster centuries before Henry VIII. was born. But Pliny contradicted the fable, as if in prophetic mood. After telling that Lucullus first brought cherries to Rome (from Pontus, in 680 A. U. C.), he adds that in the course of 120 years they have spread widely, "even passing over sea to Britain."—Cornhill Magazine.

The First English Bookmaker.

Both the Derby and the Oaks owe their names to that Earl of Derby who kept a pack of staghounds near Epsom during the last quarter of the eighteenth century and resided at a hunting box called the Oaks. Fifty years later a spiteful description of the Oaks and its jockeys was recorded in the diary of Charles Greville. In the report of the first Derby run the names of five starters and of all the riders are missing and there is no betting quotation.

As the earliest known bookmaker, Vauxhall Clarke, was hanged, not for welshing, but for highway robbery, betting on the race course could not at that period have been a particularly profitable profession. Jockeys did not then possess their present princely salaries, but with a fee of a guinea were more richly rewarded than those of King James I., who were regaled by our British Solomon with long speeches, delivered half in Latin and half in Caledonian.—Westminster Gazette.

Financial Poetry.

An unusual album was presented to Willis Clark, brother of Lewis Gaylord Clark, a poet, on one occasion, with a request for "some rhymes."

Mr. Clark was at the house of a farmer, and the man's daughter had turned an old account book into an autograph album in which were inscribed the names of her various friends and relatives below appropriate sentiments.

Mr. Clark saw his opportunity, and after turning over the leaves for a moment or two he took a pen and wrote the following verse:

	£	s.	d.
This world's a scene as dark as Styx			
Where hope is scarce worth	2	6	
Our joys are born so fleeting hence			
That they are dear at		18	
And yet to stay here many are willing			
Although they may not have		1	

—London Graphic.

Pepys on May Dew.

In Pepys' time May dew—that is, dew gathered from the grass on a May morning, and especially on the morning of May day—was highly prized for bleaching linen and improving the complexion. Pepys wrote in 1667: "My wife away down with Jane and W. Hewer to Woolwich in order to a little air and so lie there tonight and so to gather May dew tomorrow morning, which Mrs. Turner bath taught her is the only thing in the world to wash her face with, and I am contented with it." Two years later he made this entry in his diary: "Troubled, about 3 in the morning, with my wife's calling her maid up and, rising herself, to go with her coach abroad to gather May dew, which she did, and I troubled for it for fear of any hurt going abroad so betimes happening to her, but I to sleep again. She came home about 6."

Very Sagacious.

A farmer had a very sagacious dog which he had trained to count his sheep as they passed through a particular opened gate, against which a pile of stones were placed for the dog's use. As each sheep passed through the dog placed one of the stones aside. One day, much to the farmer's surprise, he found the dog trying to break a stone in half, and on himself counting the flock he found there had been an addition in the night of a lamb.

Knew the Value.

"Do you know the value of an oath?" asked the judge of an old darky who was to be the next witness. "Yes, sah, I does. One ob dese yeah lawyers done gib me foah dollars for to swear to suffin. Dat's de value of an oath. Foah dollars, sah." And then there was consternation in the courtroom.—St. Joseph News.

Tit For Tat.

"We thought we'd rather move than clean house."

"An original idea."

"Not so original. It had also occurred to the people who vacated the abode we leased."—Kansas City Journal.

Fictitious.

Little Joe (reading)—What is a fictitious character, aunty? Aunty—One that is made up, dear. Little Joe—Then you are a fictitious character, aren't you, aunty?—Chicago News.

The Old Standby.

Landlady's son (addicted to nickel literature)—Say, pardner, what's meant by 'stand by to repel boarders?' Mr. Newcome (sadly eying his dessert)—Stewed prunes!—Judge.

Just a Fish Story.

Forty years ago, when my father was captain of an East India trading ship, while off the coast of Africa near the equator the ship's carpenter was taken sick and died. He was sewed up in canvas, and with him were sewed his kit of tools and grindstone for ballast to sink him. Services were held and the body committed to the sea.

Four days later the ship's boy fell overboard, and a great shark came up under the stern and swallowed the boy before he could be reached.

The next day the shark was still following the ship. A shark hook was baited and put over the stern, and the shark was caught, but was so large it could not be taken on board, and they were obliged to shoot him. He looked so plump and large the mate, who was an old whaler, wanted to go over the side and cut the fish open. He was lowered over and cut a hole in the shark and was surprised to hear voices and on looking in saw the ship's boy turning the grindstone for the ship's carpenter, who was sharpening his ax to cut their way out.

My father, who is eighty years old, can vouch for this that it is a fish story.—Boston Journal.

His Old College Chums.

A conductor sent a new brakeman to put some tramps off the train. They were riding in a box car. The brakeman dropped into the car and said, "Where are you fellows going?" "To Atchison." "Well, you can't go to Atchison on this train, so get off." "You get," came the reply, and as the brakeman was looking into the business end of a gun he took the advice given him and "got." He went back to the caboose, and the conductor asked him if he had put the fellows off. "No," he answered, "I did not have the heart to put them off. They're on to go to Atchison, and, besides, they are old schoolmates of mine." The conductor used some very strong language and then said he would put them off himself. He went over to the car and met with the same experience as the brakeman. When he got back to the caboose, the brakeman said, "Well, did you put them off?" "Naw, they're schoolmates of mine too."—Wellington (Kan.) News.

Halevy and the Duc de Morny.

It may not be generally known in what circumstances Halevy owed his advancement in the French civil service to the Duc de Morny. The duke, an amateur of the arts, had begun to write the libretto of a comic opera of which Offenbach was to provide the music. He found that he had not the time—or perhaps that he had not the talent—to finish it. He sought a collaborator, and Halevy came to the rescue and kept his secret. When, therefore, the office of the ministry of Algeria, which he held, was suppressed he had no hesitation in asking his august patron for the post which he sought on the Journal Officiel. "The very thing!" exclaimed the duke. "There is six months' vacation when the chamber is not sitting, so that you will have plenty of time to write for the stage." And he gave him a note to the head of the department, consisting of the simple words, "Make arrangements to give the bearer the post for which he will ask you."—Westminster Gazette.

Nor a Hospital Either.

"Talking of our British cousins?" inquired the tax attorney of the Southern Pacific. "Well, I heard one the other day. Big fat Britisher shoved into one of those compartments at the last moment. There was an American in there reading his newspaper.

"'It's sixty miles to my station,' remarked the Englishman, 'and, I say, old chap, I'm treating myself for a wounded foot, and I say, if you don't mind, I'll put some of this iodoform on my ankle. Beastly smelling stuff!'

"'Go ahead,' said the American. But when he got the full odor of it he shoved up a window and pulled out a cigar and lighted it and began puffing away vigorously.

"'Here, here, my good fellow,' protested the Englishman, 'this is no smoking compartment!'"—San Francisco Chronicle.

As Others See Us.

"Mem-sahib," asked a young East Indian girl of her English mistress, "why do you wear those sad colors? I don't like them."

"I am in mourning, Lattoo. It is the custom of English ladies."

"But black is the color of night, mem-sahib, and yet you believe that when you die you go to heaven at once. Then why not be glad for your friends who die and wear colors such as we see in birds and flowers and falling water when the sun shines? God doesn't make your colors. Ah, well, Christians are strange people!"—From "The Indian Alps."

A Woman's Country.

The Frenchwoman may not be so classical in form or outline as many of England's beautiful women, but she has undoubtedly the gift of charm, and by virtue of this elusive, tantalizing quality she has for centuries bewitched and enthralled all the men of her country. France today is the most woman ridden country and also the most peaceful, prosperous and contented. The women rule by charm.—Stormy Petrel.

The Old Master.

Mistress (to new servant)—I must impress upon you, when you go to the dining room, not to try to get the dirt off the 'Old Master' with a wet rag, but use a dry, soft cloth only. Servant—Mercy on us, marm; be I to wash the master?—London Tatler.

The world is dying for want not of good preaching, but of good hearing.—Boardman.

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				A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Port Allegany,	Lv.			11 37	7 12	8 00
Chemical Works,				○○	○○	○○
Burtville,				11 47	7 22	8 17
Roulette,				11 55	7 30	8 50
Knowlton's,				11 59	○○	○○
Mina,				12 05	7 40	9 10
Olmsted,				12 09	*7 44	○○
	Ar.			12 17	7 52	9 25
Coudersport.	Lv.	A. M.				9 30
		6 00		12 25		
North Coudersport,		○○		*12 28		
Frink's,		*6 10		*12 35		
Colesburg,		6 17		12 42		
Seven Bridges,		*6 22		*12 47		
Raymonds,		6 32		12 57		
Gold,		6 37		1 02		
Newfield,		○○		1 06		
Newfield Junction,		6 47		1 15		
Perkins,		*6 50		*1 18		
Carpenter's,		○○		*1 22		
Crowell's,		*6 56		*1 25		
Ulysses,		7 05		1 35		
				A. M.	P. M.	

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.			1			5
			A. M.			P. M.
Port Allegany,			9 10			4 55
Chemical works			○○			○○
Burtville,			8 57			4 42
Roulette,			8 50			4 35
Knowlton's,			○○			*4 30
Mina,			8 40			4 25
Olmsted,			*8 35			4 20
Coudersport,		Lv.	8 30			4 15
		Ar	8 25		P. M.	
North Coudersport,			○○			3 45
Frink's,			*8 13			3 58
Colesburg,			*8 06			3 31
Seven Bridges,			*8 02			3 24
Raymond's,			*7 52			*3 20
Gold,			7 48			*3 10
Newfield,			*7 44			*3 06
Newfield Junction,			7 40			2 58
Perkins,			*7 33			*2 44
Carpenter's,			*7 30			*2 40
Crowell's,			*7 27			*2 37
Ulysses,		Lv.	7 20			2 30

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Yours truly

C. B. HOWARD & CO

WHY PAY-DAY WAS LATE

By IRVING WILLIAMS

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"I was a fool to try it," the man muttered as he dragged himself to his feet, glanced over his dripping clothes, and then grimly at the whirling torrent from which he had escaped.

Suddenly, with nervous fingers, he fumbled about his waist. An expression of relief followed the inspection, and he began to walk rapidly down the stream, keeping as close as possible to the banks which confined the yellow turmoil, and pushing his way through the brush and undergrowth with a sturdy disregard for scratches.

The man stationed himself at the spot where the landing would be made, and soon his companion in peril, a strong bay mare, splashed wearily ashore and joined her master with a little "whicker" of recognition and sympathy.

Wet and mud-stained, the pair made their way through the undergrowth until they reached more open ground, when the man vaulted into the saddle and a brisk canter brought them to the road by which they had been traveling until they reached the flood-swollen creek and their overthrow.

Accepting the impracticability of continuing his journey, the man turned his horse's head on the back track.

Although darkness closed in rapidly the horse jogged along with the surety of a thorough knowledge of the way. The man sat easily in the saddle. Miles had passed without change in the nature of the surroundings nor a word of command to the horse when, without warning, the animal gave a fierce snort of fright and sprang far to the side of the road. The man, almost unseated, recovered his balance immediately and without further ado threw himself flat against the horse's

The Animal Gave a Fierce Snort and Sprang Far to the Side of the Road.

neck and dug in the spurs. At a bound the steed regained the road and took the course at full speed.

Two riders emerged from the forest into the road. Each carried a rifle and as they came into the half-light of the path's clearing one threw his piece to his shoulder, aiming at the fast disappearing rider.

"Don't shoot, you fool!" growled the other. "It may be someone else."

"What's the difference?" snapped the man, with his cheek to the gunstock, but he lowered the weapon as he spoke.

After a brief conference they turned their horses to follow the single rider at a leisurely pace.

At a late hour a hatless and bedraggled horseman guided a winded mount as quietly as possible through the muddy streets of a straggling Arkansas railroad village. There was caution in his every movement. When he reached a certain stable door he opened it slowly to keep the hinges from complaining. When he emerged a few moments later, having cared for his horse, he was as regardful of the hinges. He tiptoed as noiselessly as heavy, water-soaked boots would permit, across the back porch of the house that occupied the same lot with the barn. With the same caution he unlocked the door and let himself into the house. He passed through the rooms, peering about intently, seemingly to make sure that he was the only person under that roof.

Completing his careful inspection, he set his lamp on a little cupboard washstand in the only bedroom the house afforded and began to prepare for bed.

"I'd give a pretty penny to know for sure what it was Dolly shied at. Must have been a hog," he soliloquized. "If it had been any of the Reed gang they'd 'a' sure shot."

"Just so nobody knows I was driven back I'm safe enough here for the night, but I'd hate to be caught in this corner without a gun." He put his hand mechanically to his hip pocket as he had done a hundred times since his escape from the stream; but the "gun" was gone beyond all chance of doubt.

His preparations for bed were brief, consisting of throwing off his coat and pulling off his boots, socks and trousers. Setting the lamp, with flame turned low, so that the light would not show on the window curtains, he turned in without removing his underclothing, though it was still wet. Before retiring, however, he again fumbled about his waist with the same nervous anxiety he had exhibited on the brink of the flood and readjusted some bulky object that showed its outline under his shirt, completely encircling his body.

He had slept for some time when, his senses alert to every suspicious sound, he was wide awake and listening.

Unmistakably the creak of cautious footsteps could be heard in the room below. He listened, tense and staring. His caller made slow progress. Certain progress, though, it was, and toward the stairway leading to the hall into which his room opened. Following any unusually insistent complaint on the part of the flooring, all sound would cease for a minute or more. Then, reassured, it would begin again.

The man, half sitting in the bed, stared wildly before him, but without seeing. His whole sense was hearing. Perspiration stood beaded on his face and hands. He was filled with fear natural to the defenseless and cornered quarry.

But waiting was not to be tolerated by a man of his disposition to action. He cautiously crawled from the bed and stood looking about the dimly lighted room, selecting the most promising weapon of defense. There was not much to choose from—a light, cane-seated chair, a water pitcher and wash bowl, the washstand and his boots, besides the lamp. These appeared to be all that was available—not very effective against firearms.

Wait! Besides these there was one more object, but so insignificant—a small bottle of red ink. This last, however, caught his eye and, with almost a trace of amusement in expression, he quickly pulled a fat money belt from about his waist beneath his shirt, rumpled up the bed clothing and thrust the belt under the mattress.

He next made his way carefully and quietly to the stand and secured the ink bottle, on the way noiselessly turning the chair on its side and pulling the curtain back as he passed the window, exposing the half-open sash. A broken pane of glass luckily added to the general appearance of disarray he plainly desired to produce. After placing the wash bowl upturned on the floor, taking the pitcher from the stand, disarranging the towel that had been spread neatly across it, he took one further satisfied glance about the room.

Carefully then he stretched himself in the middle of the floor, opened the bottle of ink and poured some of its crimson contents on his breast and throat and across his forehead just below the hair. The rest he poured on the floor near his head and neck and then tucked the bottle under his shirt where it would not be seen. He rumpled his underclothing to make it appear to have been pulled aside by the tearing away of the money belt, and finally lay with head thrown back and eyes fixed on the ceiling, and waited. It was a bold bit of acting. Would it work?

He did not have long to wait, for, although he had made his preparations as rapidly as possible, consistent with silence, he had hardly completed the tableau setting before he heard muffled whispers at the door. There was, then, more than one caller. They were deciding on the mode of entrance. The door was a light one, offering but slight obstruction to a strong man. Though aware of this they apparently hesitated before taking so noisy a method. Carefully the knob was turned, but only to confirm what they must have expected—that the door was locked.

Another interval of silence and then, yielding to a quick pressure from a broad shoulder, the lock snapped with a sharp report and a man sprang into the room, holding a revolver. He did not stop until his feet almost touched the prostrate body on the floor. In the dim light he made it out and shrank back to the door with an oath.

"What is it, Al?' came in a whisper from the dark of the hall.

"Someone has been here before us," was the answer, as another man joined him in the doorway. For a moment the two stood staring in disappointed rage at the red-splotched object on the floor. They took in the signs of struggle and the open window through which a murderer and robber might have entered and made his escape.

"Ain't that hell?" and the other assented that it was.

"We've got no business hanging around here, and the quicker we cut out the better. The other fellow got the ten thousand, but we stand a good chance to get the rope."

This was sound reasoning, and a few moments later the callers were riding away more hurriedly than they had come.

And that is how pay-day with Landers' Milling Company happened to be one day late in the month of March, 1903.

FASCINATING JAVA

ATTRACTIONS OF THIS "QUEEN ISLAND OF THE ORIENT."

Place Where Big Game Abounds and Where Noble Architecture and Ancient Arts Can Be Seen in Profusion.

Foreign visitors to Java are far from numerous, and yet it is one of the most interesting and attractive places in the world for the tourist. In fact, the resources of this queen island of the Orient as regards objects of interest and means of recreation are too great to be exhausted in a few weeks, indeed months. There is something here for every taste. The sportsman will find excellent big game shooting in the southern province of Preanger. The admirer of noble architecture and the student of ancient art and ancient civilizations will delight in exploring the ruined Hindoo temples of Prambanan and Boro Boedoer. Those curious about social conditions and the customs of primitive peoples will find an inexhaustible mine in the native quarters, or Kampongs, in the Javanese villages, the Malay communities, the Chinese settlements. Those interested in the political problems that result from colonial possessions can study here in full operation one of the most successful systems that human ingenuity has yet devised, the Dutch residents governing a subject race through the instrumentality of native regents. The geologist will grow enthusiastic over the majestic chain of volcanoes, active or quiescent, that extends like a monstrous back-bone through the center of the island from east to west and provides an unrivaled series of craters for the investigation of the scientist. At Buitenzorg, an hour's journey from Batavia, the botanist has at his disposition the biggest and most famous botanical garden in the world, containing specimens of some 10,000 species of trees and plants.

And to close this incomplete list of Java's advantages, it is singularly accommodating as regards climate. Thanks to the mountainous character of its physical conformation and the different altitudes of its towns and hill stations, the visitor can select the climate best suited for his constitution. In a few hours he may change from the tropics to the temperate zone, may migrate from Batavia to Sindanglaja, 3,483 feet above the sea level, or from Soerabaja to Tosari, at an altitude of 5,776 feet, and famous for its bracing air.

The visitor to western Java disembarks at Tanjong-Priok. Batavia is situated some six or seven miles inland. The road to it lies through a richly fertile country, intersected, in true Dutch fashion, by canals. There is something touching in their presence here, embanked and bordered with trees as in Holland.

Batavia itself is divided very sharply into two cities, one Asiatic, the other European; the first animated, dirty, picturesque; the second quiet; clean, commonplace. The first is where the visitor will find interest; the second where he will find comfort.

The "old town," in fact, is a kaleidoscope that presents an inexhaustible variety of interesting scenes to the gaze of the idle visitor. The new town, or "Weltevreden," as it is called, would be insipid were it not so miraculously clean, so neat, so comfortable, so "well fed" in appearance. Long avenues shaded by noble trees are

Beautiful Javanese Lady.

formed by big white villas, each one standing in a beautifully kept garden, each one fronted by a cool-looking veranda, which is apparently a favorite room, for it is always furnished with rocking chairs and lounges and decorated with pictures, china ornaments and flowering plants. It speaks volumes for the honesty of the natives—or the awe they feel for the Dutch—that such easily transportable articles can be left with perfect safety in the open road.

It is in Weltevreden that the Dutch and European population reside. One is compelled to admit that life in such surroundings must be singularly agreeable in spite of the heat. And it is easy to believe the assertion that the Dutch officials at the end of their term of service return regretfully to Holland, and that the Dutch merchants never leave Java except for a short visit "home."

GORGEOUS FISHES

FANTASTIC SEA MARVELS FOR NEW YORK AQUARIUM.

Annual Shipments of Beautiful and Odd Creatures of the Deep Now Being Received for American Public.

The summer time at the New York aquarium is a busy and interesting one because of the annual shipments

One of the Cans in Which the Fish Travel.

of beautiful and odd specimens of deep sea life from the Bermuda islands. This year the display seems finer than ever because arrangements have been made to supply the tanks of the aquarium where these delicate visitors are to be kept with pure salt water brought direct from their ocean home. The water is shipped from Bermuda in tanks and stored at the aquarium in a reservoir. It will be pumped continually into their quarters, then pumped out, filtered and sent back to the reservoir, to be returned again to the tanks. Thus housed in their glass homes filled with the water they are accustomed to in their coral haunts on the Bermuda reefs, it is thought they will live and thrive longer than heretofore.

Few of the hundreds of thousands of visitors who annually view the great array of fishes at the New York aquarium appreciate the difficulty of keeping up the supply. Of all the inhabitants quartered there the most generally admired are the gorgeous tropical fishes from Bermuda, but they are also very delicate. Every spring a fresh supply has to be brought north to take the place of those which have died during the winter.

Most of these fantastic sea dwellers are captured by the colored fishermen of Bermuda. Their sailboats are of about the size of the New England catboats and are made of cedar growing on the island, about the only wood found there. The main feature of the boats is the deep well in the center for holding the fish.

The most important equipment of the fisherman is the trap or pot. Every specimen sent to the aquarium is first lured inside one of these.

The traps are built up commonly of small cedar limbs and wire netting, securely lashed, and they resemble the ordinary crockery crate, one end being cut V shaped. Here there is a funnel-shaped opening where the fish enter. The traps are about five feet deep. When baited heavily it takes all the strength of the brawny fisherman to lift and heave it into the sea. Among the pictures is one showing a Bermuda fisherman and one of the traps.

Out to selected points on the reefs the fishermen sail early in the morning. Their boats are of shallow draught, drawing only two feet of water, so as to clear the tops of the sunken reefs over which they have to pass. Every boat is manned by two men.

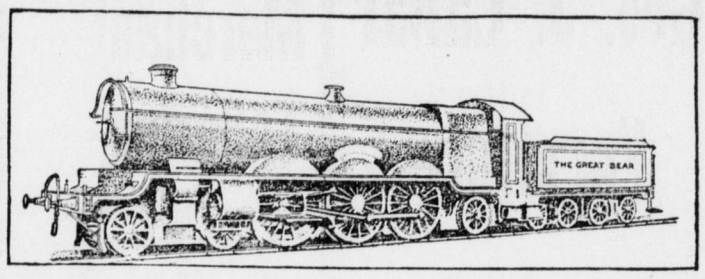
The haunts of the various species of fish are all pretty well known to the fishermen. To bag a colony of the dainty and many colored angel fish, the queen trigger, with its long streamers, and other similar beauties which are valuable for exhibition purposes, the fishermen place special bait in their traps, such as muscles, tiny minnows, fine strips of the moray, lobster meat, etc.

Most astonishing to the white visitor is the manner in which the fishermen are able to keep track of their traps without using buoys or other anchor markings. They will drop 50 or more traps to a depth of 50 or 75 feet, scattering them over the ocean bottom for a distance of several miles perhaps, leaving no sign to mark their whereabouts on the surface. Yet they are able to pick up the traps again with certainty.

The catch is quickly deposited in the well of the boat. After being rebaited the trap is again dropped into the sea.

Watching the bringing up of these traps, every one with a different collection of marine specimens, is a remarkable and exciting sight.

LARGE ENGLISH LOCOMOTIVE



The huge engine just installed in service on the Great Western railway of England is by far the largest in size and weight of any in that country. It is of the Pacific type and is called "The Great Bear." Unlike locomotives in this country it is gaudily ...ed, the body, tender and wheels being green, and the bumpers red. Its name is carried over the center driving-wheels in gilt letters. The tender carries 3,500 gallons of water and six tons of coal, according to Popular Mechanics.

TALES OF THE RAIL

GOOD WORK OF MEN WHO RIDE IN CAB AND CAR.

Engineer Leaves Post to Rescue Drowning Boy—Brakeman Loses Life in Saving Passenger Train from Wreck.

Fond du Lac.—Bringing his fast express train to a sudden stop to leap from his cab and plunge into the waters of Mud creek, Engineer J. A. Tynan, by a quick swim and dive, achieved a thrilling rescue of a drowning boy.

Tynan is a passenger engineer on the Wisconsin Central. When approaching Mud creek, near Hilbert junction, on his run from Manitowoc to Neenah, he caught sight of the lad seated on the bridge fishing, wholly oblivious to the approaching danger. There was an instant closing of the throttle and an application of the air, but before the train could be stopped the bridge had been passed. The boy in his fright either jumped into the water or was swept off by the train.

When Tynan leaped from his engine the little fellow was struggling in the stream below, absolutely helpless. The engine driver plunged down the bank into the water, wading, swimming, and finally diving to reach the boy, and emerging a few moments later with his victim almost exhausted. The boy, whose identity could not be learned, was placed on the train and taken to Collins and turned over to the care of a physician, while Tynan, after finishing his run at Fond du Lac, reported the affair in a perfunctory way to his superintendent.

Freight Train Runs Wild.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Lehigh Valley engine 703, hauling a string of freight cars, ran wild through the yards at North Tonawanda with the engineer, Henry Mutter, unconscious in the cab. As the train entered the yards a miscreant threw a stone through the cab window and knocked Mutter senseless to the floor. The engineer regained consciousness just as the train was leaving the yard. He lost much blood, but stuck to his engine, directing the fireman how to run it, until he finished the run to Suspension Bridge. Then he went to bed. He will recover.

Saves Train; Loses Own Life.

Paris, Ill.—Lawrence Friend, a brakeman, was mangled beneath the wheels of the Knickerbocker special after he had saved scores of lives by preventing the fast Big Four passenger train from crashing head-on into a row of freight cars. Friend turned the switch just in time to swing the passenger onto a side-track, but not quickly enough to get out of the way of the engine. He was decapitated and his body dragged several hundred yards before the engineer was able to stop his train.

Kindly Turn Kills Him.

Norristown, Pa.—Doing a brakeman's turn shifting cars loaded with pig-iron in the yard at the Heckscher furnace at Swedeland, John Megilligan, the yardmaster, aged 35 years, was instantly killed.

"I'll take this car to the other end of the yard," said Megilligan to the regular trainman as he jumped on the car. He had not ridden far when he slipped off and four wheels passed over his body, cutting him in halves.

Relic Is for Sale.

Who wants an old locomotive?

The "Pioneer," the first steam engine to come puffing into Chicago and the forerunner of the present great railroad traffic of the city, is in the scrap heap of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad's yards at Martinsburg, Va., where it was abandoned after being exhibited at the Jamestown fair.

Officials of the Field museum are looking for some historical society that wants the relic. The locomotive was formerly in the Field museum, but was sent to the St. Louis fair and from there to Jamestown. The Field museum has changed its system and now has nothing but natural history exhibits, so the "Pioneer" is not wanted there.—Chicago American.

Caterpillars Stop Trains.

Telegrams from Kiev state that there is a plague of caterpillars in many parts of southwestern Russia. In some places the railway tracks are covered by swarms of the insects and traffic is being hindered owing to the state of the rails.

United States Railroad History.

Railroad transportation in the United States was substantially 75 years old in 1907. There were only 32 miles of railroad in operation in 1832, and in the 75 years to 1907 there were constructed 228,128 miles of operated railroad.

HELD POSITION WITH RIFLES.

Early Day Incident of Construction Isn't Likely to Occur Again.

Probably there will never again take place such a tremendous railroad battle as that which occurred during the late '70s between the Denver & Rio Grande under Gen. Palmer and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, says Appleton's. That was a war typical of the early western methods—a battle royal for the state of Colorado. Force and subterfuge counted for more than the mandates of the court. At that time an engineer of one line on going to occupy a pass through the mountains found it already held by a representative of the rival line, backed by a hundred men armed with Winchesters.

"By what authority do you occupy this pass?" was the question.

"By the authority of these rifles and the supreme court," was the reply, significant in that the rifles came first. And it was typical of the times. The tale of the struggle for the now famous Royale gorge between these two lines, which later spread into a fight throughout the state, is in itself a most amazing story. Then it was that Gen. Palmer, fighting fire with fire, looped the telegraph lines into his house and sat all night listening to his enemy's plans. Then it was, too, that a since famous westerner in the employ of the Santa Fe held a fort against the Rio Grande claims. But though famous as a killer, the "bad man" was also anxious for money, and eventually the Rio Grande crowd, who could not dislodge him by force, accomplished this end with gold.

Romance of this sort is indeed gone, and happily so. But a new romance has succeeded the old. Railroads still differ, but their battles are battles of brains, not of force. The fight is fought with the skill, cunning and science of the engineer and traffic expert, shown in the wise selection of the right route at the very start, and securing advantages in construction and strategic position which shall be abiding for all time.

American Locomotives in Europe.

In the details of locomotive construction the practice of Europe follows later, but surely, the results of experience obtained in the United States—which are the pioneers in the production of forms suited to large units. In the adoption of the pilot truck, outside cylinders, large boilers, flanged smokebox tube plates, wide fireboxes, sloped front water legs, sloped boiler heads, vertical gussets and diagonal rods for staying the latter, American wheel arrangements and the reintroduction of bar frames, Europe has learned the fitness of American arrangements. But not until faced with urgent necessity have the trans-Atlantic forms been adopted, for—and it would be foolish to conceal the fact—European experience of American materials, American workmanship and American design of cylinders, and all that belongs to the motion, has been such as to prejudice the mind greatly against American types. The most progressive designers and makers have reasoned that the American system was good, but that the construction materials or details in the form were susceptible of improvement.—Engineering Magazine.

Locomotive Nesting Places.

The sparrow which was discovered a few days ago sitting on a nest among the coal of a Great Eastern company's engine running between St. Margaret's and Buntingford has had several predecessors in her preference for a locomotive nesting place.

A year or two ago a thrush's nest containing two eggs was found snugly ensconced on the Westinghouse brake pipe of a carriage on an express train which had just returned to York from a trip to Newcastle. The nest, we are told, was "quite warm and comfortable."

About the same time a couple of robins built their nest on the axle of a colliery wagon which was standing idle for a few days at Seghill, Northumberland. Six eggs were laid, and then the wagon was started on its journeys again. The parent birds followed it all the way to the Tyne, and it was their excited hovering over the wagon which led to an investigation and to the discovery of their strange nesting place.—Westminster Gazette.

Russian Railroads.

During the year 1907 the additions to the Russian railroad system amounted to 1,167 miles, an increase of three per cent., bringing up the total to 40,438 miles. Of the whole mileage, 67 per cent. belongs to the state. At the end of the year there were 1,600 miles under construction, included in which is a branch of the Transcaspian line (Asiatic Midland), 118 miles, to the Persian border.